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for POLYTHENE
FILM PRODUCTS

Emergency in Pakistan after jets are lost

From HAROLD JACKSON: New Delhi, November 23

The Pakistan Government today announced a state of emergency throughout the country after three of its Sabre jet fighters had been shot down by the Indian Air Force.

The incident and the reaction to it have sharply increased the state of tension here, but the Indian Minister of Defence Production took pains to assure Parliament that the two countries were not in a state of undeclared war. "Anyone accepting that," he said, "is falling prey to Pakistan propaganda and its bid to internationalise the conflict with Bangla Desh, and get United Nations intervention."

The Minister, Mr V. C. Shukla, broke the news of the air battle in Parliament. He said that four Pakistani jet fighters flew over the Indian border yesterday afternoon at a point near the East Bengal town of Jessore. They came three miles into

£185 M boost for jobs

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

PLANS TO alleviate unemployment by bringing forward nationalised industry and Government expenditure worth a total of £185 millions over the next two years were announced in the Commons yesterday by Mr Barber, the Chancellor.

The proposals include the advance ordering of a power station at Luce, Cheshire, new mains for London Transport's Northern Line, and £50 millions of road maintenance will involve substantial Treasury assistance.

The immediate impact on unemployment is not likely to be great since it will take some time before the new orders can be completed. The longer term effect will depend on the extent to which companies can make do with their existing under-employed labour force.

Mr Barber said that with the measures already announced, this amounted to something far greater than any previous Government had undertaken and made a mockery of the charge that the Government had stood cynically by while unemployment rose. The chief measures are:

ELECTRICITY: A 1,000 megawatt oil-fired power station at Luce, costing a total of £100 millions—which should provide much needed work on turbo-generators for the Luce and boilers for the Luce and boilers for the Luce.

MINISTRIES: £60 millions over two years of which £50 millions will be on road maintenance and improvement, most of it implementing the findings of the Marshall Committee. Included is £4.5 millions of defence expenditure on 100 "Bulldog" light aircraft for the RAF at the Scottish Aviation factory.

INVESTMENT: £25 millions will be made available from that remained of the Labour Government's investment grants scheme. This scheme is due to be replaced by investment allowances.

BRITISH RAIL: Plans will be brought forward to build two new ferries to replace existing ships on the "Sealink" service to the Isle of Wight. The Scottish Transport Group is considering the advancement of a new ferry for use on the Clyde. BR will also replace some of its rolling stock quicker on the Eastern and Southern commuter networks.

COAL: The National Coal Board will spend probably about £7 to £10 million from the Treasury for the ordering of such items as coal preparation plant, electrification of winding equipment, power supplies in the mines and rapid loading installations at the pit head.

LONDON TRANSPORT: An infrastructure grant will be made available to bring forward orders for new trains for the Northern Line.

Indian airspace, and were chased by four Gnat aircraft. Three of the Sabres were shot down, and the pilots baled out. Two of them, Flight-Lieutenant Parvez Mehdi and Flying Officer Khalid Ahmed, "are in our custody."

Later Pakistan Radio quoted a Government spokesman as acknowledging the loss of two aircraft. But the spokesman went on to claim that two of the Indian Gnats had also been destroyed. He said that three Sabres were "on a routine patrol mission well within Pakistan territory" when they were attacked. The action was described as a further escalation of India's flagrantly offensive posture.

Pakistan Radio also gave details of what it described as heavy fighting in the area of Jessore and in the Chittagong district. It claimed that 12 divisions of Indian mountain troops were engaged in the battle, and also mentioned armoured action and air strikes. The radio said that Jessore port had come under shell fire.

'Most critical'

The state of emergency was announced on Pakistan Radio just before 2 p.m. today after an order made by President Yahya Khan. He said that "a most critical situation had been created because Pakistan is faced with external aggression."

No details of just what the new order means were available, and there was inevitable speculation here about just how realistically it could be applied to the east of the country in any case. East Bengal, after all, has been in a state of emergency since the army took action on March 25, in spite of official claims that life has returned to normal.

The conflict between the two countries, in words as well as in deeds, continues unabated. The Indian Government tonight accused Pakistan of violating both the international border and the ceasefire line in Kashmir, and killing an Indian soldier.

It also said that there had been mortar shelling across the border from East Pakistan, and claimed to have killed two Pakistani soldiers and wounded three others in an exchange of fire. Pakistan replied in kind, claiming that the Indian Army was involved in action inside East Bengal.

Inevitably the question now arises of just how much additional pressure these latest developments will exert on Mrs Gandhi. So far she has held the line with remarkable skill and resilience, but the cheers with which the announcement of the shooting down of the planes was greeted by Parliament certainly reflected a distinct strand of opinion among the people at large.

While Mrs Gandhi was on her European tour there was a resurgence among the hawks, which she seems to have stifled very smartly on her return. No one doubts that she is well in control of things right now, and that there is a wide acceptance of the "leave it to Indira" attitude. But Mrs Gandhi cannot make allowances for endless and variable outside influences.

The situation has reached a point of considerable emotionalism, and the prevailing mood

tends to waver from one day to another. Mrs Gandhi and her senior advisers give the impression of having a clear vision and an overall strategy which is less subject to these ups and downs. But her room for manoeuvre cannot be endlessly enlarged.

"I have the feeling that she has some breaking point in mind," a senior diplomat said yesterday, "but no one can guess where it is. It might be a time limit, it might be when the problem reaches a certain size, it might be a point in the military confrontation, or any combination of all three."

Though there seems little question that the Indian Government is not looking for a war, it is not quite as illy white as it would like the world to think. The Pakistanis are in many ways their own worst enemies in that they always claim that the actions of the Mukti Bahini are those of the Indian army, and lose credibility.

But few experienced observers here have the slightest doubt that Indian troops are giving active support to the guerrillas. Many of the border shelling incidents seem to stem from attempts by the Pakistani army to strike at the Mukti as they retreat to their Indian bases, and by the Indians to provide covering fire.

Western intelligence sources say that the Indians are training the guerrillas, giving them small arms, and providing logistic support. The report of the heavy fighting in the Jessore area—where the Pakistani Sabres were brought down—spoke of heavy artillery being employed by the guerrillas. It is highly doubtful that they could have provided that from their own resources in spite of their constant claim to have captured large amounts of Pakistani army weapons.

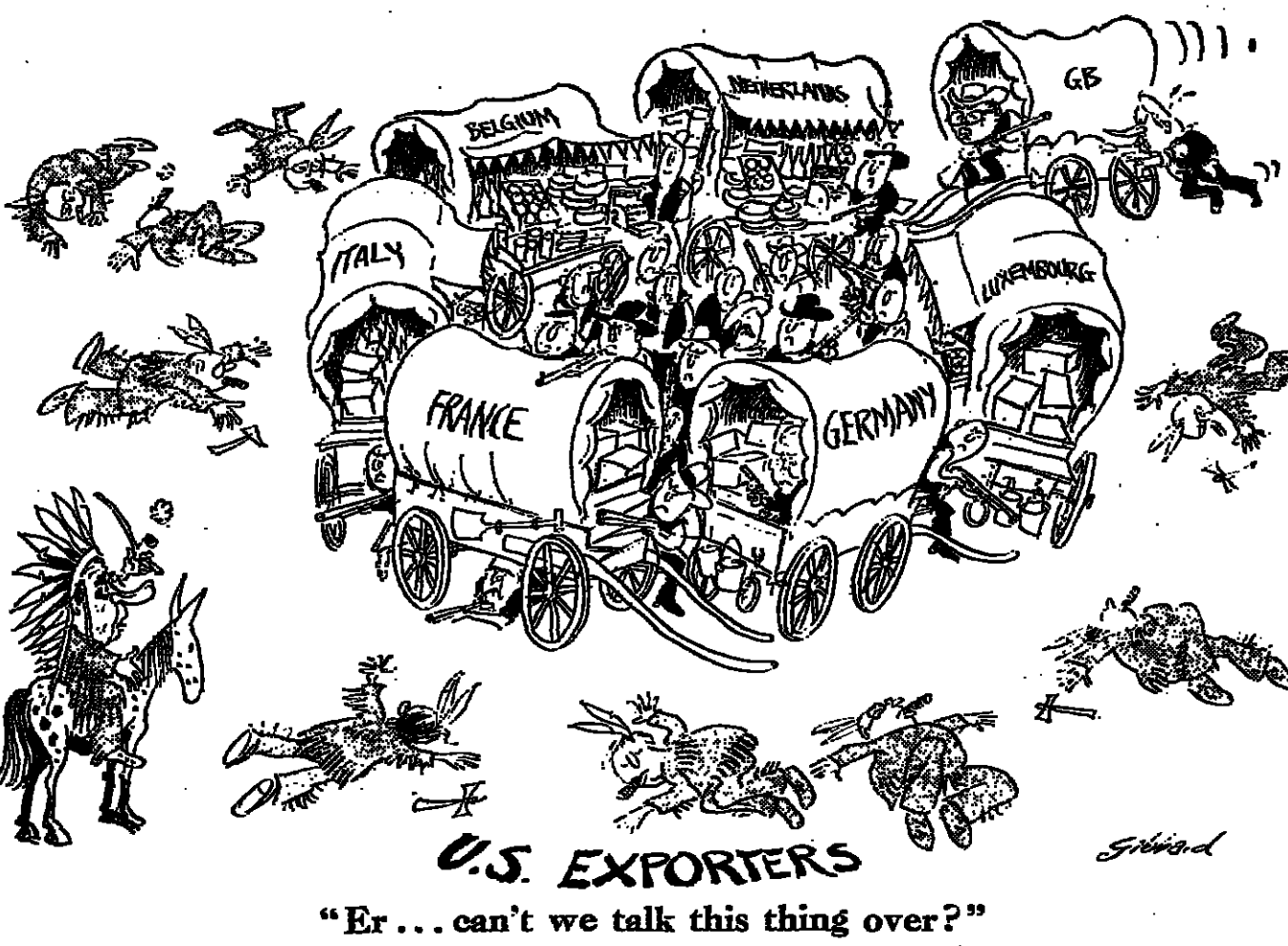
There is little objective evidence of the state of the Mukti or of its size and effectiveness. Estimates range from 10,000 to 50,000 men, but even that gives no idea of how efficient a fighting force it is. Those who have been seen in operation in the north-east of Bangladesh are a pretty rag tag lot.

Under pressure

Reading between the lines of the Pakistani versions of the fighting in the west of the province, it appears that the actions there are on far more orthodox military principles, and are designed to capture and hold territory. The fact that the Pakistanis felt obliged to bring in an air strike indicates that they were under considerable pressure, and lends credence to the guerrilla claims to have taken a number of positions all along the border region east of Calcutta.

The loss of the planes must undoubtedly have increased Yahya Khan's frustration. A three-mile overnight flight of a modern jet is an almost inevitable consequence of border actions, and presumably was regarded as a reasonable risk. Now that the odds have been shown to be against it, there must be an increased temptation to get back at India in some way.

Dacca expects heavier fighting, page 2: Leader comment, page 12



Bigger bid for Forte

ALLIED Breweries yesterday made a revised bid of £127 millions for the Trust House-Forte hotel and catering group, which is currently in the throes of a boardroom row. Allied's offer puts a price of about 151p on each Trust House-Forte share. (Report, page 18.)

Climber dies

A SCHOOLBOY in a party of 21 teenagers is believed to have died on a mountain in Federal Tasmania. A police and helicopter search is to resume at first light for the boys who are thought to be banded together as blizzards break over the mountain. (Report from Cairngorms — back page.)

Gold medal

THE 1971 Gold Medal for Poetry, awarded by the Queen, has gone to Stephen Spender.

Mr Spender, who is 62, and lives in London, has just published his latest collection of verse, "The Generous Day." He is Professor of English at University College, London.

Up on bread

UNITED BAKERIES are the second firm to announce an increase in the price of bread. The company, part of the Spillers group, is putting a half penny on all types of bread from December 6, after Allied Bakeries lead last week.

Fault in car

THOUSANDS of Volkswagens 1600s will have to be checked after the discovery by the manufacturers that some models might be liable to a fault which could cause steering column distortion. Checks will involve 14,000 1971 and 1972 Fastback and Variant versions of the 1600.

Infants' TV

SESAME STREET, the American children's television programme, will not be shown regularly on British television. Four TV companies have been asked by the IFA to produce ideas for a pre-school programme by March. (Report, page 9.)

'Conspiracy'

PAULINE Josephine Conroy (25), described as a senior lecturer, of Fowls Square, Notting Hill, London, was charged at Albany Street police station yesterday with conspiring with others to cause explosions.

Rhodesia document 'almost ready'

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Heath and Sir Alec Douglas-Home have agreed on a strategy of "lightning diplomacy" in handling the package deal on Rhodesia, assuming that the Foreign Secretary succeeds in getting agreement with the Smith regime in the final round of talks due in Salisbury this morning.

Reports from Salisbury last night, where the negotiations met for just over an hour, indicated that some progress had been made towards a settlement.

There are signs that Sir Alec plans to be back in London tomorrow morning, and that when he goes into the Commons with the statement he has made in the afternoon, the British Government White Paper will be printed and ready for distribution.

According to one unofficial source in Whitehall last night,

large sections of the final draft of this White Paper, the Anglo-Rhodesian Agreement, 1971, have already been typed and sent to the printers, and page proofs have been returned for checking. All that is missing are the final terms covering the points that have proved hardest to agree in Salisbury. These would come to three pages of quarto typescript or so, and constitute less than a tenth of the total final text.

Assuming that these vital gaps are successfully bridged, the tactic of Mr Heath and his senior Ministers is to embark on a lightning programme of presentation, both at Westminster and abroad. It is felt that a log interval would lead to leaks and misunderstandings and would stimulate lobbying on a scale deemed undesirable.

The idea is to outflank hostile critics both at Westminster and at the United Nations. The decision by Sir Alec to send two members of his team back to London on successive days at

the beginning of this week now begins to make sense in the context of this accelerated timetable. Sir Peter Rawlinson, as Attorney-General, heads the legal team in Whitehall responsible for the drafting of documents in their final form. Mr Martin Le Queux, as Under Secretary for Africa, is the senior official who would oversee the final form of any agreement from the constitutional point of view.

Clearly Sir Alec reached the point where he made his final offer to Mr Ian Smith, and knowing Mr Smith's reputation for deviousness and refusing to jump the last hurdles in the Tiger and Fearless talks, he had to show that this offer was indeed final. By sending home the two key men who helped frame this final offer he made it clear that it was useless for Mr Smith and his Ministers to produce alternatives or to throw up fresh suggestions.

I understand that Sir Alec also pointed out coldly that a British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has world issues on his plate and that the NATO meeting in Brussels is due soon.

But all this strategy and careful preparation will, of course, be nullified if Mr Smith balks at the last big hurdle, as he has done before.

Peter Niesewand, page 2

Islander plane firm saved

By JOHN O'CALLAGHAN

Britten-Norman, the Isle of Wight firm whose Islander aircraft promised to be a mini-Dakota success, has "done a Rolls-Royce" and will continue in business.

The Receiver, appointed on October 22, Mr M. I. Eckman, yesterday announced the sale of three aircraft—a twin-engine Islander and a three-engine Tri-Lander for the United States, and another Islander for the Far East.

As with Rolls-Royce 1971, the trading assets of Britten-Norman have been transferred to a new company Britten-Norman (Bembridge) led by Mr Eckman with Mr John Britten and Mr Desmond Norman, founders of the original company, on the board. The company will be a tidy package for prospective buyers. There are eight contenders for the purchase of Britten-Norman—Mr Eckman said that five were British, three from overseas.

Britten-Norman ran into trouble when Exporter's Refinance Corporation, a subsidiary of Lloyds Bank, demanded repayment of a £2.5 million loan. The company had expected the ERIC finance to be "of a continuing nature."

The crash came as a complete surprise because the Islander proved a small-scale, but long overdue, success story for British aircraft makers.

More than 300 of the 10-seat Islanders have been sold for basic communications in rugged country, and for feeder lines in more advanced areas. The Tri-Lander sold yesterday is a stretched 18 seat 3-engine version of the Islander.

Production at the Bembridge factory is being maintained at about two-thirds of the best levels achieved and is expected to maintain six aircraft a month. About 100 workers have been made redundant and the present production is being sustained by the remaining 173.

Much of the work is, however, done by outside contractors. Those who have lost their jobs are chiefly sales and research and development staff. The manufacture of Britten-Norman aircraft in Rumania under licence is continuing.

Whether a firm stays in business after the Receiver has been called "depends upon his assessment of its strength. In the case of Beagle production stopped.

The good state of the Britten-Norman basic trading position—a good aircraft selling well at a fair price—has enabled business to continue almost as usual. This in turn means that although there will have to be a sale of Britten-Norman (Bembridge) Ltd to find the money to repay the loan, it will be a sale from a position of relative strength.

It may well be that the founders may again assume a measure of control—"They are part of the assets after all," a spokesman said last night, negotiations are expected to be complete within four weeks.

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Home 5-8, 21 Women ... 9
Horse ... 22 Xwords 22, 25

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Barber warns of trade war

By CHRISTINE EADE and MICHAEL LAKE

Mr Barber gave a warning in the Commons yesterday that there was "a real danger" of a trade war if the parity problems of world currencies were not solved.

And in London last night President Nixon's special representative for trade, Mr William Eberle, proposed measures for a sweeping liberalisation of international trade as an indispensable condition for a solution to the monetary crisis.

Mr Eberle was speaking in London to the Trade Policy Research Centre, after having talks with Common Market officials in the Continent. His address contained the first serious proposals the Americans have produced since President Nixon announced his economic measures in August, but he also lambasted the Common Market for a sweeping liberalisation of international trade as an indispensable condition for a solution to the monetary crisis.

Mr Eberle's proposals are likely to receive a stinging rebuff, not least from Britain. They assume that the enlarged Community will be prepared to negotiate trade concessions in which one of the bargaining counters on the American side will be the unpopular 10 per cent imports surcharge.

Mr Eberle said last night that too much attention was being paid to the surcharge. But Britain and the EEC have already made clear that they will not negotiate trade concessions against a package of American trade barriers and the surcharge as well.

Mr Eberle blamed governments for taking short-term domestic measures at the expense of foreign partners. He gave a warning that the sort of "economic nationalism" the Americans were opposing in Europe would poison political as well as economic relations. He said that unless something was done about agriculture very soon, relations would get worse.

Mr Eberle's proposals for negotiations to open up trade will presumably be put to GATT in Geneva, he suggested.

● A formula and timetable for an across-the-board elimination of substantially all industrial tariffs;

● Rules of competition on non-tradable barriers to trade, services, and investment;

● Specific commitments aimed at opening world markets for agricultural products and rationalising national farm policies;

● Non-reciprocal tariff preferences for developing countries over a transition to total duty-free trade.

"The negotiations should be launched at the highest political

Turn to back page, col. 7

Ultimatum on free milk

By ANN CLWYD

The Merthyr Tydfil Council has been given 10 days to stop supplying free milk to school children. The ultimatum was apparently given by the Secretary of State for Wales, Mr Peter Thomas, at a private meeting with a group of councillors at the Welsh Office.

Unless the council stopped its free milk to children aged between seven and 11 by next week, strong action would be taken against it, Mr Thomas said. This was understood by the councillors to mean that the district authority would rule that spending money on free milk was illegal.

and that the councillors responsible might have to foot the bill or go to prison. It could also mean that 22 of Merthyr's 32 councillors would be debarred from the council for five years. Still, there is every indication that Merthyr will stand firm. The Secretary of State's threat was considered at a meeting of Labour councillors on Monday night, and it is understood that the bulk of them were convinced that they should continue to supply free milk, whatever the consequences.

Merthyr was, in fact, the first council in Britain to announce

that it planned to continue free school milk from September to children over seven in defiance of legislation, and £5,000 was set aside in the estimates. The council has apparently paid one bill of £1,000 already for milk supplied since the beginning of this term.

Although several education authorities in Britain originally planned to do the same as Merthyr, many have found alternatives which do not openly flout the law.

The possibility, therefore, of obtaining financial support both locally and nationally, should

Industry on the move

GO NORTH WEST YOUNG MAN...

You don't have to be as young as all that of course, but if you feel young and are a businessman who reckons his company would benefit from a move to fresh pastures, we'd like to recommend our kind of place.

The North-West that is. A pleasant area, it covers the whole of Lancashire, Cheshire and the High Peak of Derbyshire, and we must confess to being very fond of it. Our liking is obviously shared by many others, for the North-West has become the "in" industrial region.

It's little wonder, really, because we have so much to offer the prospective incoming industrialist. Let's take premises as an example. There are many large industrial estates in our region and ready-built factories waiting to be occupied; vacant sites are available, too, for the man who requires premises built to his own specifications. Communications won't be bettered anywhere in Britain, and even these are being improved upon with the construction of new motorways and airport expansions. Housing is inexpensive, and an adaptable labour force willing to be trained can be found throughout the North-West.

If you are already seriously thinking of expansion, then you will have considered all these points. If you haven't, we hope we have provided food for thought.

In either case, you couldn't do better than contact Clifford F. Chapman. He's our director, and he'll be only too pleased to arrange a meeting to thrash out and discuss any problems you may have. His experienced, professional staff will show you over the region, to give you an idea of what you are missing at present—all free of charge.

For prompt, free, realistic advice, contact Clifford F. Chapman at N.W.I.D.A., Braxennoose House, Braxennoose Street, Manchester M2 5AZ. Tel.: 061-834 6778.

OVERSEAS NEWS

Israel stands firm as Knesset meets in special session

From WALTER SCHWARZ: Jerusalem, November 23

Israel's main opposition parties agreed today to let President Sadat's declaration to renew the war alter the existing Israeli line on peace or on a Suez Canal arrangement.

This emerged from a grimly serious parliamentary discussion today he said at the Opposition parties' request. Not one speaker dismissed Sadat's threat as bluff, but Mr Eban, the Foreign Minister, had the agreement of all the hawks and most of the doves and he affirmed: "Israel will maintain her right, recognised in international law, to remain on the present ceasefire lines, until an agreed permanent peace is attained. She will defend her basic political right which is a direct reflection of her very desire to exist; namely the right to free negotiations to determine all the bonds of peace and coexistence, includ-

ing secure and greed boundaries and an end to all means of enmity and warfare."

Only the two one-man factions of Mr Uri Avneri Mr Shalom Cohen seriously differed, calling for an affirmative reply to Dr Jarring's request that Israel should commit itself to total withdrawal. Avneri got derisive applause as "Cairo's spokesman" when he spoke of pressure on the Arab leaders from public opinion. But he did have a quiet hearing when he reminded the House that Sadat had not promised his troops victory. "He knows he will lose, but if he gets no response from us he will fight all the same."

Mr Begin, leader of the expansionist Gahal, the main Opposition party, recalled with indignation that Israel had not insisted on staying at the Suez Canal its position would now be far worse. He was

clearly pleased at the collapse of the proposed arrangement for opening the Suez Canal after an Israeli withdrawal. "Up to now the Americans at least had the excuse of these negotiations for denying us Phantoms. Now that excuse is gone."

Even Mr Moshe Sneh, leader of the Communist Party, insisted that Israel should not yield to military pressure. He suggested the Government should meet Sadat's challenge by appealing over his head to Arab leaders and the rest of the world with a counter-challenge of peace. But for this he urged that "when Israel says everything is negotiable, it should be seen to mean what it says, and the Government must also make it absolutely clear that Israel has no desire to rule over another people."

Replying to the debate, Mr Eban made it clear that he had just such a peace campaign in mind when he talked to the visiting African Presidents in Jerusalem. The British Government in London, at the UN, New York. Pouring scorn on Sadat's claim to have exhausted every possibility, he said Egypt had not committed herself to set even one foot on the beginning of the path to peace.

"She has been transferred for more than four years now between two positions: refusal to conduct negotiations, and making negotiations conditional on prior acceptance of her position. These two positions are in fact one and amount to a refusal."

Advance reported in Salisbury

From PETER NIESEWAND: Salisbury, November 23

British and Rhodesian negotiators today made progress on the major points of difference in the way an independence settlement. Tonight they were meeting again but the first solid advance to be reported in more than a week of negotiations came this morning after a plenary session lasting nearly two hours.

I understand that the Rhodesian leader, Ian Smith, came forward towards meeting the British position and that the negotiators have managed to cut down the major points of difference to only two or three.

The climate of optimism is once again growing and Sir Alec Douglas-Home, who had arrived unsmiling at Mr Smith's offices this morning, left for lunch in more cheerful mood.

The main sticking points are apparently concerned with the first and fourth of the British principles. Less work remains to be done on the first prin-

ciple, which seeks unimpeded progress towards majority rule. I understand that some progress was made today on the fourth principle — which calls for an eventual end to racial discrimination — and that the British team is now concentrating on narrowing this down still further.

Colin Smith, a reporter for the London Sunday paper the Observer, paid a £30 fine for coming forward towards meeting the British position and that the negotiators have managed to cut down the major points of difference to only two or three.

Sadat seeks a moral victory

Beirut, November 23

President Sadat today told the visiting mission of four African Heads of State that he was determined to stand by his conditions for peace in the Middle East, including an initial Israeli commitment to withdraw from occupied Arab territory.

The four African leaders — President's Alijo of Cameroon, Mobutu of Zaire, and Senghor of Senegal, and General Gowon of Nigeria — visited Israel and Egypt several weeks ago on behalf of the Organisation of African Unity to hear the views of the leaders of both sides. Now they are seeking the answers to two basic questions: will Egypt recognise Israeli sovereignty, and will

Israel evacuate occupied land? The Egyptian answer has already been given: Sadat told Dr Gunnar Jarring, the United Nations mediator, last March that he would accept his terms. But even the most sanguine observer has little hope that Israel will drop its demand for territorial adjustments.

Reports from Cairo said Sadat told the Africans that Egypt's position remained the same as he announced earlier this month: an Israeli commitment to withdraw was the basis on which peace could be made, but without this there can be no peace.

The belief here is that Sadat is aiming to gain a moral advantage over Israel. He wants to be able to go to the United Nations General Assembly meeting in

the first week of December and say: "I offered an initiative to reopen the Suez Canal and Israel rejected it. I accepted the Jarring memorandum but Israel rejected it. Who then is to blame for the deadlock in the Middle East?"

The Egyptians want a General Assembly resolution backing the Jarring memorandum. This would be tantamount to a world-wide call on Israel to withdraw. If Israel agreed, the victory would be Egypt's. If it refused — as it almost certainly would — then at least Sadat would be in a position of moral strength when he decided to launch his limited war.

All this, however, presupposes that Israel will not — as it has done in the past — strike first.

TELEVISION

MAN ALIVE looks at Scotland's other sit-in — where the Plessey men are keeping the bosses at bay ("To the Bitter End," BBC2, 8.0). It's called adult education, but Thames are looking for a wider audience for their television-scoop of the British Museum: the 13 parts have separate guides, Betjeman starting ("Treasures of the British Museum," ITV, 10.40). Elsewhere, Mary McCarthy on writer exiles (BBC1, 10.45).

BBC-1

9.15 a.m.-12.25 p.m. Schools, Colleges: 9.15 Engineering and Craft and Science: 9.35 Science All Around—Paper: 10.0 Music Time: 10.25-10.45 Dyslexia Cinema: 11.55-12.10 Horizons: 11.55 British Social History: 11.55 Zorabanda. 12.25 Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan. 12.55 Disc a Dawn: Welsh Pop Show.

1.30 Trumpton: Watch with Mother.

1.45 News.

2.52 50 Schools, Colleges: 2.5 Out of the Past: 2.30 Twentieth-Century Focus.

4.15 Play School.

4.35 Hector's House.

4.40 Jackanory.

5.55 Gold on Crow Mountain.

6.00 Screen Test.

5.44 Magic Roundabout.

5.50 News.

6.00 Nationwide: Your Region Tonight.

6.50 Tom and Jerry.

7.00 Owen, MD: "The Week-enders" part 1.

7.25 Star Trek.

8.10 Softly, Softly: Task Force: "Marksmen."

9.0 News.

9.20 Sportsnight with Coleman: Boxing—Joe Bugner v. Terry Middleton.

10.0 Party Political Broadcast: Liberal.

BBC-2

11.0-11.20 a.m. Play School: People at Work.

7.5 p.m. Places for People: The North-east.

7.30 News.

8.0 Man Alive: To the Bitter End: A Government weapons factory taken over by an engineering firm.

9.0 Look, Stranger: Together they made it on the Euston Road.

9.20 Film: "Two Left Feet," with Michael Crawford, Nyree Dawn Porter.

10.0 Party Political Broadcast: Liberal.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

10.20-11.55 a.m. Schools: 10.20 Conflict: 11.0 My World: 11.15 Finding Out: 11.35 Fusion.

1.40-2.32 p.m. Schools: 1.40 Seeing and Doing: 2.0 Messengers: 2.22 Primary French.

2.32 Seven Seas: Indian Ocean.

3.15 Play Better Tennis.

4.40 Paulus.

5.55 Matinee: "Border Incident," with William Sylvester.

5.25 Tea Break.

4.55 Lift Off.

5.20 Tooting Towers.

5.50 News.

6.0 Today: Bill Grundy.

6.35 Crossroads.

7.0 This Is Your Life.

7.30 Coronation Street.

8.0 Benny Hill Show.

9.0 Family at War.

10.0 Party Political Broadcast: Liberal.

10.10 News.

10.40 Treasures of the British Museum: The House.

11.0 Football.

12.5 a.m. What the Papers Say: Paul Johnson.

12.20 Woman in a Man's World: Pauline Webb, Vice-President of the World Council of Churches.

Wales (as BBC-1 except)

6.0 p.m. Wales Today: 6.50 Heddys: 7.15 One More Time: 7.40-8.10 Treas. 10.45 Late Call. 11.10 Writers in Society. 11.50 Weather, Close.

ENGLISH REGIONS. — 6.0-6.50 p.m. Nationwide: Look North: Midlands Today: Look South: Spotlight: South West. 11.27 Regional News.

ANGLIA

10.20 a.m.-2.22 p.m. Schools: 4.0 Ghost and Mrs. Muir. 4.25 Angela News. 4.30 Romper Room. 4.55 Lift Off. 5.15 Tooting Towers. 5.50 News. 6.0 About Anglia. 6.55 Crossroads. 7.0 This Is Your Life. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 Benny Hill Show. 9.0 Family at War. 10.0 Party Political Broadcast: Liberal. 10.10 News. 10.40 Treasures of the British Museum. 11.10 Football. 12.5 a.m. Your Music at Night.

SOUTHERN

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YORKSHIRE

10.20 a.m.-2.22 p.m. Schools: 4.0 Ghost and Mrs. Muir. 4.25 Angela News. 4.30 Romper Room. 4.55 Lift Off. 5.15 Tooting Towers. 5.50 News. 6.0 About Anglia. 6.55 Crossroads. 7.0 This Is Your Life. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 Benny Hill Show. 9.0 Family at War. 10.0 Party Political Broadcast: Liberal. 10.10 News. 10.40 Treasures of the British Museum. 11.10 Football. 12.5 a.m. Your Music at Night.



President Nyerere with President Kenyatta in Nairobi where they discussed the differences between Uganda and Tanzania

Amin and Nyerere agree

From our Correspondent

Dar-es-Salaam, November 23

For the first time for several months the prospect of cooperation in East Africa within the community of which Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda are members looked promising today. This follows six days of behind-the-scenes activity by President Kenyatta of Kenya, who has managed to resolve the differences between Tanzania and Uganda.

On Sunday, after meeting the Kenyan leader two days earlier, the Ugandan President, General Amin, announced that he was allowing direct flights, telephone calls, and Lake Victoria steamer services to resume between his country and Tanzania. He said he would go no further, however, until President Nyerere of Tanzania gave concrete signs that he wished to normalise relations between their two countries.

But today after a phone call from Mr Kenyatta President Amin announced that he would sign the Appropriations Bill providing funds for Community departments — which he had previously refused to do — and that an order banning two Tanzanian officials from entering Uganda would be lifted.

This action by the Ugandan leader meets President Nyerere's demand that unilateral acts against the Community must be rescinded before he would accept Uganda nominations for Community posts. Indications tonight were that Nyerere has agreed to the Ugandan nominations, including that of Mr W. R. Wetsiba as the Ugandan Minister to be stationed at Community headquarters in Arusha. Mr Wetsiba is expected to fly to Nairobi from Kampala tomorrow with the signed Appropriations Bill and to attend a Ministerial Council meeting with his Tanzanian and Kenyan counterparts.

Chancellor appointed

A former President of Nigeria, Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, has been appointed Chancellor of the University of Lagos. An official announcement from Lagos yesterday said the appointment had been made by the Head of State, General Gowon.

Democrats jolt Nixon on taxes

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, November 23

President Nixon faced a headache today over a tax Bill passed by the Senate to which Democrats had tacked on a campaign-financing provision which could benefit the party by up to \$20 million.

Mr Nixon has the choice of vetoing the whole Bill if, as expected, it still retains the amendment when it goes for his signature after a House-Senate conference. But such action would cost tax cuts of \$39,000 million which are the cornerstone of his economic plan.

The campaign-financing proposal is distasteful to the Republican Party which has no problem with fund-raising, but Senate Republican leaders

urged the President today to exercise his veto.

The amendment, as passed by the Senate, will permit a taxpayer to earmark a dollar of his tax contribution to the party of his choice. Republicans have alleged that this would help only the Democrats who have a campaign deficit from 1968 of nearly \$9 million.

The Republicans also fear that by assuring George Wallace of campaign funds it would ensure his entry to the 1972 presidential race, thus hurting Mr Nixon in the South. The Democrats argue that public financing will free presidential candidates from dependence on wealthy private contributors who demand political favours in return.

Population explosion threat to future

By our own Reporter

The future of two thirds of the world's population will be at stake at the United Nations Conference on Population and Development (UNCTAD) meets next April. This assessment is made in the World Development Movement's report on the forthcoming conference published today.

The report emphasises that at the end of the first UN development decade "over 300 million children are suffering from malnutrition and grossly retarded physical and mental growth." Between a quarter and a third of the men in the developing world were unemployed and unable to earn a living for their families.

In the next nine years another 622 million will be looking for jobs in the developing world. But the developing countries' share of world trade has fallen from more than a quarter in 1953 to less than a fifth in 1967.

The report says: "Individually, most of the developing nations have no chance of coping with this overall situation. Acting together as the 'Third World' and seeking inter-

national solutions in cooperation with the developed countries is the only path which offers the real hope."

While the report suggests that the first UNCTAD conference in 1964 and 1968 were not spectacular successes, it says that some positive results did accrue. Eighteen developed nations had decided to grant preferential treatment to the exports of developing countries.

The report also provides a programme of action for the third UNCTAD conference. It includes immediate representation for the "Group of 10" and participation by the "Third World" in any decisions on the international monetary structure. Also commodity agreements should be negotiated wherever "appropriate," every developed country should accept the 0.7 per cent of GNP official aid as a target.

(UNCTAD 3: Make-or-break for development. (Written and published in Association with the World Development Movement by Peter Adamson Communications Ltd, 74A, High Street, Wallingford, Berkshire. Price 20p).

Dacca forces expect more heavy fighting

From LEE LESCAZE: Dacca, November 22 (delayed)

Pakistan Army spokesmen said here tonight that India has launched an all-out offensive against East Pakistan. Heavier fighting was to be expected.

Lieutenant-General A. A. K. Niazi said that the battle going on in the Jessore sector was the strongest Indian attack by far and Indian Air Force planes had been used to strafe Pakistani positions.

"Expect increased fighting," the commander of Pakistan's 70,000 troops in the province said. The only restraint on his forces, he said, was that they could not cross the border into India. "Unofficially we are at war."

The battle, eight miles inside East Pakistan in the Jessore district which borders West Bengal, has cost each army seven tanks and unknown casualties. The Pakistan Command said the battle began on Sunday. General Niazi said his planes were in action against Indian planes but were not striking Indian rear areas

which were still within Indian territory.

"We are leashed, but they are unleashed," General Niazi said. He complained about his tactical disadvantage, in not being allowed by Pakistan's military Government to attack targets in India, but military spokesmen left the impression that this restriction might soon be lifted.

All domestic commercial flights in East Pakistan were suspended indefinitely today and some of the planes are apparently being used to ferry troops in this marshy province, where many roads have been cut by guerrilla saboteurs over the past eight months.

Dacca is calm tonight with almost no vehicles moving in the streets. This has been usual in recent months because of guerrilla bombings and attacks on Dacca's suburbs.

General Niazi said Indian troops in brigade strength or larger numbers now hold three or four areas inside East Pakistan, at Belonia in Nalhati district near the Assam border, in Sylhet district, and at Lathur, in addition to Jessore.

None of the Indian penetrations is as deep as the eight miles at Jessore, the General said. The Jessore battle is the first Indian invasion which the Pakistan command has decided to describe publicly as an act of war, although reports have been circulating here and in India for a month of clashes between the Indian and Pakistan regular armies inside East Pakistan. It has been Pakistan policy to play down these battles.

India's policy over the past month has appeared to be to increase military pressure on the "belonging" areas of India for a month of clashes between the Indian and Pakistan regular armies inside East Pakistan. It has been Pakistan policy to play down these battles.

A one-to-four ratio of Pakistan to Indian troops that General Niazi says, at Jessore, he predicted that the fighting would be very tough and that Pakistani units might have to fall back until they could reinforce and draw the fighting farther from the border so that a strategic counter-attack could be attempted.

The General said he believed India wanted to carve a piece of East Pakistan and install the East Government. "We are not going to let them," he said. — Washington Post.

Forest Hills on warpath

From MALCOLM DEAN

New York, November 23

WHAT looked like the last chance of Forest Hills middle class community to prevent the building of 840 low-income homes in its neighbourhood disappeared last night when George Rammer, Federal Secretary for Housing, rejected its objections.

About 100 demonstrators turned up at the site this morning but did not disturb the workmen. Instead, they vowed they would gather a thousand of names calling for the impeachment of Mayor Lindsay, who authorised the project.

The Forest Hills residents believe the new housing will be filled by a majority of poor blacks, which will lead to an increase in crime. But at least 40 per cent of the accommodation has been reserved for old people, the majority of whom will be white.

The liberal New York Times, noted in a leading article today that there had been "insensitivity on the part of planners."

Supporting the idea of locating low-income houses outside slums, the newspaper said: "Since it is an experiment, it would seem wiser to scale it to manageable and acceptable size. Instead of erecting three 24-storey buildings in an area where few of the taller structures are more than half of that height."

"It would also be preferable to build such housing on the edge of areas where middle-class working and middle-class families meet rather than in a totally different socio-economic neighbourhood."

Of all cities in America, New York has always been regarded as one of the most liberal. But there should be least trouble with integration.

7 DAYS

Special Rock feature: Jack Bruce interview. Students—locks. The Army's violent record. Indo-Pak Arms deals. Whirling Derivatives. 7 Days: 3-4 Shaver's Place. Haymarket. London SW1.

RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m., VHF

6.25 a.m. News. 6.27 Farming Today. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.50 Regional News. 7.0 Today. 7.40 Today's Papers. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 7.50 Regional News. 8.0 News. 8.10 Today's Papers. 8.15 News. 8.20 BBC Northern Hemisphere. 8.25 BBC Southern Hemisphere. 8.30 Concert. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.0 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.0 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.0 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.0 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.0 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 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Cambodia drive builds up

Trao Pring, November 23

More South Vietnamese paratroop battalions advanced into Cambodia today as the spearhead of their armoured column met North Vietnamese resistance for the first time.

Officers said 36 North Vietnamese troops were killed in skirmishes beside the highway leading across the border here as paratroops and rangers searched the forest for supply dumps between the towns of Chrum and Chup. 87 South Vietnamese were wounded.

The officers said they had received reports that three North Vietnamese battalions were moving towards their troops from the East. At least two paratroop artillery battalions crossed the completely unmarked and unpoliced border today bringing to at least nine the number of South Vietnamese battalions to cross in two days.

Senior officers say the object of the new drive is to ease Communist pressure on the Cambodian capital, Phnom Penh. "We are attacking his logistics here and if they decide their supplies are more important than putting pressure on Phnom Penh, they will come and fight here."

Everything points to the Cambodian thrust being a long campaign. At Thien Ngou, about six miles inside South Vietnam, hundreds of engineers, aided by a few American advisers, were tarring today for a vast helicopter base.

"THAILAND," a foreign resident of Bangkok once commented, "is superficially the most Westernised country in Asia but fundamentally the most inscrutably oriental. Westernisation does not extend any deeper than the Thai smile."

Generalisation about Asia, or even about Thailand, a complex country of more than 35 million people which has undergone enormous changes in the last decade, are dangerous. But the statement contained an element of truth. This was demonstrated last week when Thailand's military elite, in the face of apparent national interests, threw out the country's fledgling, but promising, constitutional system.

Although the coup leader and Thai Premier, Field-Marshal Thanom Kittakachorn, used Western political terms to justify the coup — the danger of communism in a period of rapid change in South-east Asian politics — the real reasons for the action were probably rooted in the psychology and special interests of the military elite which he represents.

Thailand has been dominated by the military since 1932, when another coup d'état ended Siam's absolute monarchy and turned the Thai kings into figureheads.

In the subsequent 39 years the Thai armed forces have not fought a major war or won a permanent victory. However, the military, reinforced by US military aid amounting to billions of dollars, has come to consume a large share of the national budget and play an enormous role in the national life. Although the military men usually have been content to rule unobtrusively they have

An untimely coup

Thailand's military leadership have set about drafting a revised Constitution. T. D. ALLMAN suggests that one of the army's main aims is to reinforce its position of privilege

become a privileged class, dominating the country's bureaucracy, its social life, and much of its finance.

The main problem with the constitutional system introduced in 1968 was that it was steadily and smoothly emerging as an alternative to the military. By sending Parliament home the Thai armed forces have reinforced their position of privilege.

Although the long range consequences of their action may be severe, it was not surprising that the coup was received calmly in Thailand, a country where the majority of the people are strongly nationalistic but politically apathetic.

The most surprising aspect of the coup was its timing. Although the admission of China to the UN and the US Senate's anti-foreign aid vote fostered an air of uncertainty within the Thai regime, the country took both events calmly. With the Thai Parliament itself dominated by the regime's political arm, the United Thai Peoples Party, and Thailand's minor insurgencies causing more headlines than casualties, the chief effect of the Bangkok coup was to create

a crisis in Thailand where none had previously existed.

Thailand, however, has faced a number of problems ever since the US reduction of force levels in Indo-China began. Thailand announced that it was phasing out its own Vietnam contingent only well after the US withdrawals started. The Thai leadership agonised publicly for several months before deciding not to send troops to Cambodia. Lately Thailand, with CIA funding, has been increasing its clandestine force levels in Laos.

A dialogue with Hanoi founded last year when the Thai generals refused to consider ending US use of Thai bases for bombing Indo-China. The Foreign Minister, Dr Thanat Khoman, has been brought to heel several times for trying to improve relations with China. And with the level of US spending in South-east Asia declining, the Thai economy has begun to suffer.

The irony is that the coup has solved none of these major problems of Thailand's place in the new south-east Asia. Instead it has struck down a constitutional system that was one of the brightest spots in a

King Bhumibol



since the nineteenth century, when Siam played France off against Britain to become the only south-east Asian State to retain its independence. Thailand has had a reputation for sensing the currents of international change, and gracefully adapting herself to them. In the First World War Siam sent a token force to Europe to fight — on the winning side. During the Second World War, Thailand became the Axis' only south-east Asian ally, thus avoiding Japanese invasion. But it adroitly changed sides at the end of the war, and built its present stability and prosperity on its own "special relationship" with the United States.

In the last few months south-east Asia has passed a watershed of which China's new foreign image and the Nixon Administration's difficulties with Congress and the economy are only the most obvious features.

By making a "Revolution" that will perpetuate power and wealth in the hands of a few ageing generals and their proteges, Kittakachorn and the Thai "strongman" General Prapas Charuthien, like their Cambodian colleagues Marshal Lon Nol and General Sirk Matak, have consciously put themselves in front of a wave of regional change rather than on its crest.

By becoming America's second south-east Asian ally in a month to throw out a freely elected Parliament, the Thai leaders may in fact have made inevitable the national crisis of adjustment they sought to avoid. And with the already well-hedged constitutional system gone, it is difficult to see how Thailand can regain the political suppleness that until now has always been the key to its national survival.

Assembly expels six MPs

Lusaka, November 23

Mr Simon Kapwepwe, 41, Opposition leader, lost his seat in the Zambian National Assembly today under a law that compels legislators to cross the floor to seek re-election.

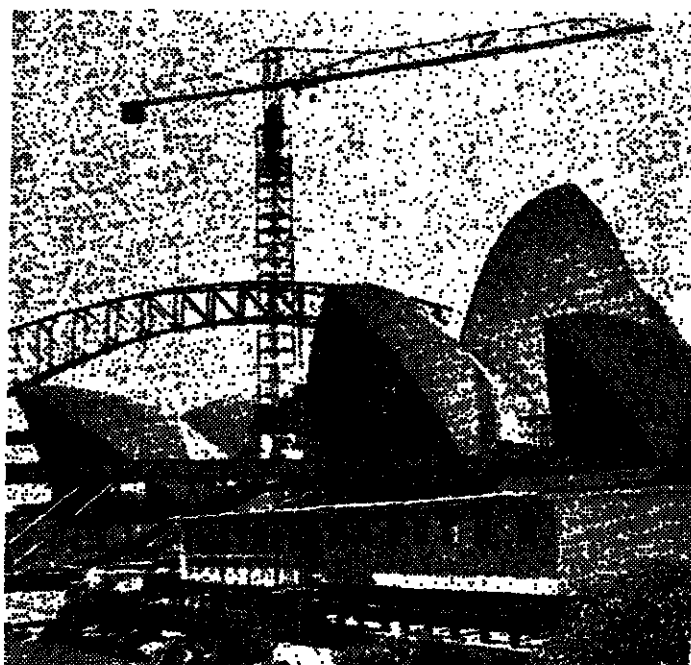
The former Vice-President, resigned from the governing United National Independent Party in August when he decided to lead a new opposition group. He was not in the House this afternoon to hear the Speaker declare his seat vacant.

The former Vice-President has belonged to the Assembly since its first meeting in 1966 when Zambia became independent. Five of his lieutenants in the United Progressive Party, who had been UNIP MPs, also lost their seats today.

President Kaunda, who ruled with an Assembly majority over sixty, may now set a date of his own choosing for elections in the vacant constituencies. — Reuter.

Picasso stolen

"The Harlequin's Head," a Picasso oil painting on wood valued at £110,000, was stolen overnight from a private Parisian art gallery in the Rue du Faubourg St Honoré. It has been lent for exhibition by an American collector living in Paris. It was the only important painting on show in the gallery's window, and was not for sale.



Sydney Opera House

Letter from Australia

Sydney is being torn to bits and put back together again. Cranes spike the skyline, tall shafts of multi-windowed concrete rise above the city, and they're pushing a commuter line through Woolloomooloo.

Some of the changes are not as good as they might have been. Sydney is a crowded city — the streets are said still to follow the lines of the wagon tracks of one and a half centuries ago — and with so much redevelopment in the central area, the chance might have been taken to open up the city, widen the streets, and create space and vistas.

But no: the pell-mell pace of change has little time for thought and planning. The new blocks rise one upon the other, standing close and crowded, destroying the scale of the splendid nineteenth-century buildings that have survived the present onslaught, yet creating no new perspective of their own. The tallest building so far is the Australia Square Tower, a fat cylinder rising 50 floors. But not for long: Centre Point, now abuilding in Pitt Street, will be 850ft high.

The only real success in Sydney's new townscape is the AMP Building, the offices of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, on Circular Quay. It is formed of two horizontally concave towers joined back to back and rising 353ft in 29 storeys. It was designed by Graham Thompson, of Peckie, Thorp, and Walker, and built in the early 1960s at a cost of £5½ millions.

Since it stands right on the waterfront, it can be seen free from the clutter of other blocks in the city centre. Against the blue of Sydney's spring skies, it is a building of elegance and beauty.

BOB HAWKE, president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, is frequently described as "the powerful man in Australia." His greatest power may be yet to come. Hawke, trendy and heavily sideburned, was a Rhodes scholar in 1952, and earned a place in the Guinness Book of Records by downing a yard of ale in 12 seconds at Oxford.

He is 55 now, and devotes his considerable energies to more serious matters. After two years' research at the Australian National University at Canberra, Hawke joined ACTU in 1958 and won trade unionists' respect and support as an industrial advocate before the Arbitration Commission. He became president of ACTU in January, 1970. Since then, he has never been out of the headlines.

He has taken ACTU into the cut-price business by a partnership with a big Melbourne store, effectively ending retail price maintenance in Australia, and has made a name for himself as a talker and dangerous opponent on television.

Tom Sharratt

BOAC's space shuttle service links you with the rest of the world.

We've established 10 launching pads around the country each one is linked with our Cargo Centre at Heathrow. We call it the Space Shuttle Service. No matter where you operate from in the UK, you can now send your consignments direct to any BOAC destination

in the world. All you have to do is ask us or your agent to come and collect your cargo. Alternatively you can take it to your local launching pad. We take it from there. Which saves you time.

Mission Control (01-759 2388) or your local launching pad* will tell you just how well connected you are.

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HOME NEWS

Lord Hill opposes any censorship of Ulster reporting

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Proposals by Conservative MPs for either Government or voluntary censorship on reporting from Northern Ireland have been sharply resisted by Lord Hill, chairman of the BBC, in a letter to the Home Secretary.

Lord Hill wrote that Government censorship "would be a profound mistake and any event it would not work." On voluntary censorship, he said: "The BBC already undertakes a scrupulous editorial watch at all levels. We believe if we went beyond that it would do nothing but harm and we would reject any such suggestion, from whatever quarter it might come. Its immediate effect would be to destroy the credibility of all our reporting."

ITA chief gives views

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Mr Maudling, the Home Secretary, had a 30-minute talk yesterday with Lord Aylestone, chairman of the Independent Television Authority, about television news coverage in Northern Ireland.

As with Mr Maudling's talk last week with Lord Hill, chairman of the BBC, it was stressed afterwards that the question of censorship had not arisen. Lord Aylestone said: "We had a frank discussion but the ugly word censorship was never mentioned." The Home Secretary did not appear to be disturbed by some of his colleagues' views. "We believe that our coverage in Northern Ireland complies with the terms of the television Act and is balanced and impartial."

Lord Aylestone said that Mr Maudling had referred to the views of some of his parliamentary colleagues about news coverage. It is understood that the question of documentary coverage did not arise. "I pointed out that we have, within ITV, had very few complaints about partiality, and certainly none from the Ulster Government or the army," Lord Aylestone said.

The Independent Television Authority will hear a report from Lord Aylestone at its next meeting. It is not known whether Lord Aylestone undertook—as Lord Hill did, on behalf of the BBC—to set out the ITA's position on paper for the Home Secretary. There is no indication at present that Lord Aylestone intends to write to Mr Maudling.

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Reports 'task of the editor'

Lord Carrington, the Secretary for Defence, said yesterday that he was utterly opposed to censorship of the reporting on Northern Ireland.

He told the Parliament Press Gallery lunch in the Commons: "I think this would be the worst thing that could happen to the army. It seems to me it is up to editors and writers and producers of TV programmes to make up their own minds in a responsible way and decide what is the right thing to do."

"They have done it on many occasions before. I think they are doing it now, with a few isolated exceptions which are bound to happen in a situation like this. If they get it wrong, the weight of public opinion will soon tell them where and why they got it wrong."

He was applauded when he said: "For any Government or official body to interfere in this seems to me to be absolutely wrong and I would be greatly opposed to it."

Earlier he had said the situation in Northern Ireland had changed very much in the past 16 months.

"When I first became Secretary of State the army was there to keep the two communities apart and to prevent communal trouble. In the meantime the IRA has started a terrorist campaign which has changed the whole face of the Northern Ireland problem."

"We are now faced with an urban guerrilla war and in an urban guerrilla war an army is always fighting with its hands tied behind its back."

"It can never shoot or fight in the way it would do in a proper war because of the innocent people who would suffer or be killed if it did so."

"It is always faced with the problems of intelligence and how it can get intelligence of wherever these guerrillas are, and it is faced at this particular time with the polarisation of the two communities in Northern Ireland."

Coaster home

The London coaster Festival, which was abandoned in the North Sea on Sunday in mountainous seas, was towed into Hull yesterday.



A protester being ejected from South Africa House, in London, after yesterday's sit-in

Demonstrators get in—but briefly

By our own Reporter

A SCORE of one-time South African "political prisoners" invaded South Africa House in London yesterday, in a demonstration which caught the security guards by surprise.

The former prisoners were accompanied by a handful of British demonstrators. They were protesting at the use of "detention, interrogation, and torture by South Africa's security police," and in particular at the death of Ahmed Timol, who was reported to have committed suicide by jumping from the tenth floor of a security building in Johannesburg.

Placards carried by the demonstrators said that Timol had been murdered, and was one of 20 named people known to have died while in detention.

No one organisation claimed responsibility for the demonstration, though prominent members of a number of anti-apartheid protest groups were present. The demonstrators rushed into South Africa House and sat in the central lobby. Police told them they were trespassing and then carried them out after 15 minutes.

Two dead in car

A couple who held up a gunsmith with one of the shotguns in his shop were found dead yesterday in the young woman's car near Fareham, Hampshire.

The woman was named last night as Miss Margaret Mackley, aged 20, of Cardiff Road, North End, Portsmouth.

Detective Chief Inspector Reg Tappin, head of Fareham CID, said the man, aged about 30, was believed to be married. He had been a patient in St James's Mental Hospital in Portsmouth, but disappeared last Friday.

Mr Tappin said it was not clear from the position of the bodies in the car who had been shot first. No note was found on either of the bodies or in the car.

Tool peace vote today

By our Labour Staff

Union officials and engineering employers in Coventry are proposing a joint pay review body—or "vetting committee"—to supervise the earnings of the 8,000 toolroom workers.

This and a series of plan, wage deals are the main ingredients of a settlement package for ending the most potentially damaging strike in the area, car and engineering industry, for the past 26 years. The proposals emerged after nine hours of union-management talks on Monday. The shop stewards will vote on them today.

The employers decided to cancel the 30-year-old Coventry toolroom agreement—which adjusted earnings each month to the average earnings of pieceworkers—on the basis that it was inflationary. This prompted a series of one-day strikes by the toolmakers. A complete strike began on Monday.

Nearly 25,000 other workers in Coventry factories have already been laid off and there is a threat to about 75,000 others. But if the stewards accept the peace proposals there could be a full resumption of work tomorrow.

The employers are ready to accept the continuation of a district rate for the Coventry toolmakers for the next three months. This will give them monthly rises in earnings—as the old agreement would have done—up to a figure of £42.36 by February.

There were noisy scenes at Bristol when a meeting of 4,000 Rolls-Royce aero engine workers voters at a show of hands to continue their strike over a 15 per cent cost of living claim. It is now in its fourth week. An estimated one-third of the meeting opposed the resolution. There were shouts of "rubbish" and "back to work" and a scuffle broke out when one man tried to climb on to a loudspeaker van.

● In London today the National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers Union is due to carry out the first of its threatened one-day "guerrilla" strikes after rejection of a pay offer. This was for an immediate £1.50 followed by an extra 75p in January. The offer has been accepted by the Transport and General Workers' Union, whose members are in the majority.

The "B."

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Doctors 200 pc rise reject mercy killing

British doctors will refuse to accept a law to allow euthanasia, a medical authority promised yesterday. Professor Sir Ronald Tunbridge said: "If it was the law of the land that in certain conditions something could be done to kill a patient, no doctor would take on this responsibility because he would know that he could make a mistake."

Sir Ronald, chairman of the Board of Science and Federation of the BMA, explained: "We have altered our attitude to killing murderers because, in spite of the excellence of our legal system, we can make mistakes. Similarly, it is impossible for a doctor to be perfect."

"Doctors want to treat people, and the whole basis of the doctor-patient relationship is that the doctor is there to heal. This is a vital relationship and it is changed so that a doctor could be a killer, what would be the confidence of an old person who went to see a doctor?"

Talking to 150 delegates at a conference on voluntary euthanasia organised by the Mothers' Union at York, Sir Ronald said doctors would not practise mercy killing even if a patient expressed a wish to die. "In that situation the doctor would be aiding and abetting a suicide, which is a criminal offence," he said.

He had denied that doctors were guilty of mercy killing when they administered strong drugs to relieve pain. He said that the side effects of the drugs might mean that the patient's life expectancy was reduced, but it could also mean that the life expectancy was prolonged.

By JUDY HILLMAN, Planning Correspondent

Motorists in London and the South-east are likely to face drastic increases in parking charges as their numbers, and therefore the pressures for space in city centres, grow. Background material produced by the planning team for the South-east Strategy shows estimates which at 1988 price levels, amounted to rises of up to 200 per cent by 1981.

A similar pattern must be expected elsewhere as towns and cities increase the price of parking to reduce incoming traffic and cover costs of the necessary new multi-storey garage structures. In the South-east car ownership is expected to be more than double by 1981, rising from 3,124,000 in 1966 to 7,163,000. For those who attempt to park all day in Central London for work purposes in 10 years' time, the planning team expects the 40p of 1968 to jump to £1.

Near major places of employment and shopping in inner London the figure is expected to double from 30p to 60p. In the region, the comparable estimates show proportionately more staggering increases from 20p to 60p in large towns and 10p to 30p in small ones.

During the following 10 years to 1991, increases are expected to continue, although at a reducing rate, with a mere 25p extra (at 1988 prices) in the heart of London, a further 15p in other London centres, a similar rise in the region's major towns, and a mere 7½p more in the small towns.

Parking for purposes other than work is expected to remain much cheaper because of the motorists' ability to opt for the less accessible and costly meter or garage. Even so, real increases in Central London are likely to be of the order of 50 per cent to 30p by 1981, with lower rates but higher percent-

age increases elsewhere, including a jump from 10p to 25p in the region's biggest towns.

The studies also point out that experts 20 to 30 years ago failed to foresee such major developments as containerisation, the size of the new oil tankers, the jumbo jet or the advanced passenger train with its 150mph. "It is not unlikely that we shall fail to foresee equally significant developments that will occur in the 1990s," the report says.

However, the team does mention the possibility of segregated road tracks for public transport, together with some form of automatic control, as a logical outcome of the bus lane and current management priority schemes. The dial-a-bus is regarded as a likely bet only in rather restricted areas.

It is not accepted that the Channel Tunnel will automatically bring pressure for large-scale industrial development in the immediate vicinity of the terminal.

Strategic Plan for the South-east (Studies Volume 3—Transportation, Stationery Office). Price £5.50.



One of the paintings in the Ninth International Exhibition of Art by Mentally Handicapped Children, which opens at 84 Regent Street, London W1, today. This entry "The Football Match" is by Stephen Astbury, aged 15, of Mill House School, Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire

Local jobs scheme for unemployed teenagers

By our Political Staff

Teenagers living in the areas of highest unemployment will soon be able to find Government-sponsored work as play group helpers, tree planters, and home helps for the elderly. Mr Robert Carr, the Employment Secretary, announced yesterday that he was giving £500,000 to launch the scheme, suggested and to be organised by the National Association of Youth Clubs.

In a written answer to Mr Christopher Tugendhat, Conservative MP for the Cities of London and Westminster, Mr Carr said: "The aim is to see what scope there is for organised arrangements designed to bring together young people who are having difficulty in finding steady employment and work of otherwise be done."

The young people will be paid out of the Government grant at the usual local authority rates for work which could include building adventure playgrounds, picnic sites, footpaths, and footbridges; clearing derelict land and air raid shelters; and cleaning and decorating for the elderly and the disabled.

Trade union leaders are to meet Ministers as part of today's national lobby of Parliament against unemployment. Mr Anthony Barber, the Chancellor, Mr Robert Carr, Secretary for Employment, and Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, have agreed to meet the TUC delegation.

The TUC will be represented by Mr George Smith, chairman, Mr Vic Feather, general secretary, and Sir Sidney Greene, chairman of the economic committee.

The Scottish local authority leaders in London for the protest, led by the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Sir Donald Liddle, met Mr John Davies yesterday. Sir Donald said afterwards: "I am pleased to say that the door is not shut."

Bigger lift for airbus

By our Air Correspondent

A BIZARRE, bulbous reconstructed Stratocruiser, now known as a Super Guppy, and looking more like a whale than an aeroplane, yesterday emerged as an unlikely symbol of European collaboration.

It took off from Manchester airport — rather to the surprise of the pressmen and aircraft industry officials who cheered it into the air, carrying the first set of wings from Hawker Siddeley's Chester factory for the European Airbus being assembled in Toulouse.

The Guppy was originally developed in California to carry components for the American space programme. A vast new fuselage with the proportions of an airship but hinged at the front end, was built on the basic airframe of a 1950 vintage transatlantic airliner. With new turbo-propeller engines it manages to stagger along at nearly 300 miles an hour.

The particular airbus we saw today cost Airbus Industrie £25 million, but, the European consortium reckons that this is the most economical way of transporting great chunks of a 300 B airbus to Toulouse from Bremen, Hamburg and St Nazaire as well as Chester.

The Casa factory in Spain will probably be added to this list in the next few weeks when an agreement to manufacture part of the aircraft's tail and some fuselage doors there, is expected to be signed. If the deal goes through, it will open the way to an order from Iberia, the Spanish airline, which will eventually want up to about 30 aircraft.

This prospect, combined with the firm order for six airbuses (plus 10 options) recently placed by Air France, put the Airbus team in a cheerful mood when they saw Super Guppy off.

Hawker Siddeley, which as a major sub-contractor on both design and production has 4,000 to 5,000 working on the airbus, has now been asked to build a further eight sets of wings.

In short, Hawker Siddeley's steady nerve in deciding to stay with the European Airbus programme as a private venture when the British Government decided it could no longer afford to back it, seems to be paying off.

Join Six, Guernsey advised

By our Correspondent

Economic ruin faces Guernsey if the island's Parliament rejects on December 15 terms negotiated for its entry into the EEC by Mr Geoffrey Rippon, says a special report prepared by Jersey's Advisory and Finance Committee which has been handling EEC matters.

Rejection would also mean, says the report, loss of the island's "way of life" and a host of other problems.

"The only means by which an island—which is taken to mean Alderney and Sark as well as Guernsey—could be freed from the obligations to accept the terms negotiated on its behalf would be by assumption of complete independence," it is argued.

This would lead to all exports facing the Common External Tariff and "economic disaster."

Other problems would include the formulation of a new Constitution, probably as a sovereign state within the Commonwealth; loss of job rights for islanders in the UK; loss of UK aid to students taking higher education courses.

The committee strongly recommends the island Parliament to accept the negotiated proposals. These would only leave problems in the area of dairy farming, horticultural, and fishing, it says.

It maintains that taxation, tourism, light industry, the administration of the housing, banking and finance, existing charter rights, and the island's Constitution, would hardly be affected.

The Government of the Irish Republic was yesterday granted leave to introduce a bill which would enable it to hold a referendum on the amendment to the Constitution necessary for entry to the EEC. The bill will be circulated immediately.

Mangrove case denial of violence

A writer accused with others of riotous assembly and an affray in a demonstration at the Central Criminal Court yesterday that there was no violent intent on anybody's part.

Radford Leighton Howe (27), of Portobello Road, North Kensington, London said: "If you want to attack policemen you attack them when they are passing alleyways. You go to police stations when they are asleep."

Howe, with eight other defendants, has denied rioting and causing an affray during a demonstration against a licence summons taken out against the Mangrove Restaurant, Notting Hill.

He told the Court that he went into a house in Portobello Road, West Kensington—scene of alleged fighting to help a young woman who had become hysterical after being trampled on.

The prosecution has said that Black Panther flags were carried on the demonstration. The trial was adjourned until today.

Glut of Dev manure on the farm

By JOHN FAIRHALL
Agricultural Correspondent

Excreta from the livestock of Britain amounts to about 425 million tons a year, and what is done with it is becoming one of the major problems of agriculture. The traditional method of putting it back onto the land as fertiliser is already running into difficulties.

Intensive animal production means that a farmer can produce too much manure for his own land. Instead, he is being asked to find a way to get rid of it.

It also brings the problem of pollution, and all aspects of a symposium in London yesterday organised by the Society of Chemical Industry, showed that the time had come for urgent research and action.

The quantities that had to be dealt with were outlined by Mr C. T. Riley, of the Ministry of Agriculture. Of the 125 million tons, 90 per cent came from cows and other cattle. Spread out over the country's 30 million acres it would amount to four tons an acre, which would present no problem. It was the intensive production of livestock that created the difficulties.

It was possible to make manure to treat the waste, but it was a slow process. One cow excreting one pound a day, it would cost £200 a year per cow, and for a million cows, it would cost £200 million a year. But apart from the cost, Mr Riley said, the manure that was excreted was a waste of transitional animal systems was huge. Concentrations over the country and his colleagues were looking in terms of plastic, metal, and pieces of equipment to deal with it.

Even from a balance sheet point of view, the situation needed looking at. The value of the nutrients in the manure were worth £1.75 a ton. It came from poultry, pigs, from cows, and £6.61 from sheep. Britain imports about 100 million tons of fertiliser each year, which was just about the value of the nutrients in the 125 million tons of manure.

No one was suggesting that all 125 million tons of manure be put back onto the land, but even if only £10 million worth could be, it was worth tackling both to save imports and to prevent pollution.

Dr Peter Wilson, chief cattle adviser to BOCM Silcock, predicted that things would get worse. Labour costs would rise, subsidies for inefficient producers would disappear, and land would increase in value—all leading to greater intensification in farming. Why not have large piggeries close to towns? He asked one of the audience: "What is the town's sewage system? What is the town's refuse system? What is the town's water supply?"

Dr Morlan Owens, of the St. Paul Water Pollution Research Laboratory, said that waste from farm animals could be just as harmful to water supplies as industrial or domestic effluent. The total volume of animal excreta was three times that from the human population, who uses the built-up areas. It could be very well used as a manure, art, or for other purposes.

Record cheese
Cheese production in the United Kingdom rose by more than 10,000 tons to a record 125,000 tons last year, according to the Federation of British Milk Marketing Boards. British production also rose by 7,000 tons to 62,400 tons last year.



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AGN 11

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The move is being made because the recently completed premises at 10 North St. David Street, which the Ben Line Group occupy, tenants have been declared unsafe. Despite the fact that the removal has to be completed within only seven days from the issue of this totally unexpected order, the Directors and staff will do their utmost to ensure that operational efficiency is fully maintained without any break. The premises at 29 Bernard Street are a stone's throw from the office where The Ben Line Group began in 1826 and only a few yards from the office which it occupied from 1889 to 1943.

Acaden

Professor Richard Hoger is in praise of the "intelligent man" in the second of his 1971 Lectures on the night. Full-time academics had little interest in outsiders and he was left to professional people to try. The only contact many had was with the ordinary people. The military service. But...

'Developers' threaten a riding school



★ The inside of the former riding stables near Regent's Park, in London

Nicholas de Jongh on attempts to preserve a unique building

THE Crown Commissioners are attempting to demolish what is believed to be the last indoor Victorian riding school and stables. The plan, which is being opposed by the St Pancras Civic Society, would mean the destruction of two open space studios, one of them 6,000 sq ft, the other 1,200 sq ft.

The lessee of the school in central London, Mr. Peter Webb, who uses the building as a photographic studio, says that he would be very willing to see the place converted into a museum, art gallery, theatre, or community centre. Conversion would be simple.

The Crown Commissioners who want to replace the building with four town houses, refused to speak directly to the Guardian or to say whether they had visited the building before making their decision. In a statement yesterday, they said they did not consider the building to have any special architectural merit or historic interest.

St Pancras Civic Society disagrees. "It's the only indoor example of a riding stable with fascinating original fittings," the society said. "It's a unique building, the Crown Commissioners want to use it for indifferent luxury housing."

The society will try to have the building, in Park Village East, listed and included in the proposed Primrose Hill conservation area: the stable is situated close to one of London's finest enclosed green spaces—Regent's Park.

Mr. Keith Grant, an architect and executive committee member of the nationally organised Victorian Society, said yesterday that he had visited the stable and was

Study of 'unlovely task' at night of a British Bobby

By JAMES LEWIS

The Welsh Office is sponsoring an extensive programme of research in South-west Glamorgan into the effects of atmospheric metal pollution.

After reports that horses in the Swansea area had died from metal poisoning, two staff members from the botany department at Swansea University College—Mr G. T. Goodwin and Mr T. N. Roberts—found high concentrations of metal in mosses in the locality. Supporting evidence was produced by a preliminary working party convened by the Welsh Office.

The research project will last for the whole of next year. Announcing it yesterday, the Secretary for Wales, Mr Peter Thomas, said that the long history of metal smelting in Swansea, Neath, and Port Talbot warranted a much closer investigation. There was, he emphasised, no evidence to suggest that pollution was adversely affecting health.

At the suggestion of the working party, eight air-monitoring stations are to be set up to measure the levels of 11 heavy metals, including lead, mercury, and cadmium. Two teams will use different methods of measurement: one, led by Mr Goodwin, will use a method pioneered by the botany department at Swansea to analyse the level of metal in mosses; the other, led by Dr F. H. Peirson, of Ilarwell, will use conventional methods to measure the levels in air, rain, and dust.

A team from the Welsh National School of Medicine will analyse samples of blood and urine from adults and children living near the air-sampling stations, to correlate metal levels in the atmosphere and in the human body. In the same area, the Ministry of Agriculture will make tests on farm animals, and will sample milk and farm crops, herbage, vegetation and the soil they grow in for the presence of heavy metals.

The moss sampling—moss is much more sensitive than other kinds of vegetation to metal poisoning—will be carried out simultaneously in many other parts of South Wales, and Mr Goodwin said yesterday that he expected it to provide valuable information on a subject about which all too little was known.

"Moss sampling," he said, "is a much more reliable method than air sampling in testing the effect of metal pollution over a long period of time. Though metal smelting in South Wales is becoming a smaller and cleaner industry, this research programme should prove to be of national and international value in correlating our techniques to the conventional air sampling methods."

Milk Board plans to aid schools

By our own Reporter

The Milk Marketing Board is sending a pamphlet to all schools and education authorities explaining how they can continue to supply milk to the over-sevens.

Most of the schemes involve payments of between 10p and 12p a week by children but the board suggests the alternative course of providing milk-based courses for school meals.

It suggests that such main course dishes as cottage cheese and pineapple salad and egg and cheese pie would draw children back into the dining room. Yogurt or milk and biscuits could be served in place of a traditional sweet.

Alternatively, the board is offering help to schools which wish to make milk available on a voluntary basis. In the London borough of Havering milk is paid for when lunch money is taken and most children between seven and 11 are receiving a third of a pint a day.

For £10 a year the Milk Marketing Board will hire out refrigerated dispensers.

Mr Gilbert Gray, QC, addressing the jury in the vagrant death trial at Leeds Assizes yesterday, said that a police officer was faced with the unlovely task of going down dark alleys at night "which you and I would not dare go down in daylight."

He went on: "That is the sort of job a police officer has to do."

"They have to stand foul-mouthed abuse in the street and call their foul-mouthed abusers 'sir'. They, in a real sense, are the night soil men of our society. They do our sweeping up at night when we are sleeping in our beds."

"It is always difficult to know just how much force to apply. If a police officer goes beyond the mark which anybody thinks is right, then complaints are made and thoroughly investigated. Nothing must be covered up. The police force must, like Caesar's wife, be beyond suspicion."

Mr Gray was making his address to the jury on behalf of Sergeant Kenneth Kitching (49), of Blakeney Grove, Leeds, who, with former Inspector Geoffrey Ellerker (38), of Church Lane, Horsforth, is accused of assaulting a Nigerian vagrant, David Oluwale, whose body was found in the river Aire at Leeds in 1969. Mr Ellerker faces five charges of assaulting Oluwale, and Sergeant Kitching faces four assault charges. Both men have pleaded not guilty to all charges. It was the twelfth day of the trial.

"I make no apology for the fact that I have referred to Sergeant Kitching as an old-fashioned British Bobby," said Mr Gray. "Sergeant Kitching had a job to do. He is a sergeant, he did not hang back."

he led his men wherever they were wanted: across rooftops and into bars where brawls were being carried on and broken glass being waved.

"He is still a British Bobby. He had his job to do in the very centre of Leeds, where dossers were found, where people slept out. His job was to move them on and kick them out of it. ... You do not keep a good name for 20 years if you are what has been called a 'bully boy'. This is a true British Bobby."

"We know that men like Oluwale are trudging the city centres. Our social services know it, our social compassionate society knows it, and yet it still goes on. No one, it seems, was really kind to David Oluwale or any of the dossers. Then you may think he was not very kind to himself, fighting, scratching, kicking and spitting. This was not an abandoned baby who demanded cosseting care and correction, but a miniature Mr Universe, as lithe as a panther, who could leap up from the ground and grab you."

Accused of murder

Graham Frederick Young (24), of Maynard Road, Hemel Hempstead, was accused yesterday of murdering Frederick Biggs, at Bovington on or about November 19. Young was remanded in custody for a week.

Mr Biggs, aged 58, who lived at Chapel Croft, Chipperfield, died in the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases after being taken ill earlier in the month.

"If a man becomes violent force may be required, and in the heat of it it is difficult to assess the degree of force required. Oluwale was unpredictable, you never knew when he was going to uncoil like a spring and be at you."

"It is not a criminal offence to use too much force in a struggle like that. If you are in a struggle of that sort, it is only a criminal offence to use too much force if you intend to use too much force. If it is a genuine error of assessment in the course of your duty, then that is not an offence. Sergeant Kitching has done no more than his duty as a police officer in the centre of Leeds."

In his summing up, Mr Justice Hinchcliffe told the jury that without the police there could be chaos. "They do their best to keep the peace, and they do their best to enable people to sleep in their beds in safety."

"You must not allow the fact that the two men were police officers to affect you one iota. You do get 'black sheep' in every profession. You must judge Ellerker and Kitching as you would judge other ordinary civilians accused of crime."

The judge said that another feature the jury must not allow to influence them were the feelings of nausea, the outrage at the shocking conduct of Oluwale, a menace to society, a nuisance to police, a frightening apparition to come across at night, his filthy habits, all of which had been described about him.

The judge had earlier ruled that not guilty verdicts will be returned in respect of both men on charges of the manslaughter of Oluwale, causing him grievous bodily harm, and committing perjury. The trial was adjourned until today.

English rural dialect mapped

THE FIRST English Dialect Atlas, showing the richness and diversity of country people's speech, is to be published in 1975. It will be based on the findings of a Leeds University survey of rural vernacular speech which started 25 years ago, and will be presented in the form of more than 1,000 maps.

The maps will show not only how the use of a word varies in different parts of the country, but also the effect on the country jargon of foreign invasions and, if an 'imported' word, the country of origin.

Leeds University said yesterday that the Leverhulme Trust had given £11,900 to its Institute of Dialect and Folk Life Studies to produce the atlas in a single volume.

Mr Stewart Sanderson, director of the institute, said it would be the first such English atlas "although, strangely enough, Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte drew a map or two of English dialects. He was very interested in dialectology in England."

Mr Sanderson said he hoped that eventually the map would be produced in sheet form for use in universities and schools.

After outbursts from the gallery, Tomos banged the rail of the dock and said in Welsh: "I am not going to listen to another word."

Gruffydd tried to stop him speaking by putting a hand over Tomos's mouth but as Tomos was taken down to the cells he shouted, again in Welsh: "You will never break our spirit. He then uttered a Welsh battle cry: 'I'r gad'—'To battle.'"

As the judge left the building, a group of about 20 young people sang a Welsh national song. Later a young man began trying to unfasten a traffic sign. There were scuffles with police and three men were arrested.

Welsh group get 6 months

Three members of the Welsh Language Society, found guilty at Glamorgan Assizes at Swansea on Monday on four counts of damaging road signs in Carmarthenshire, were yesterday each sent to a detention centre for six months.

There were outbursts and tears from girls in the public gallery as Mr Justice Crook, Johnson announced sentences. As police moved to escort crying girls and others from the gallery some began singing in Welsh: "We shall not be moved."

The defendants were Alwyn Gruffydd (20), bookshop proprietor of Plasgwyn, Botolph Claydon; Iwan Tomos (19), student of Glynfa Star, Llanfyrnach, Pembroke; and Euri Wyn (20), student of Glamfridd, Deinioll, Caernarfonshire.

The judge told them: "By deliberately breaking the law of your country you gave no service to the community. On the contrary, you damaged it. I am asked to let you go free. But fines which have been imposed on you before have gone unpaid."

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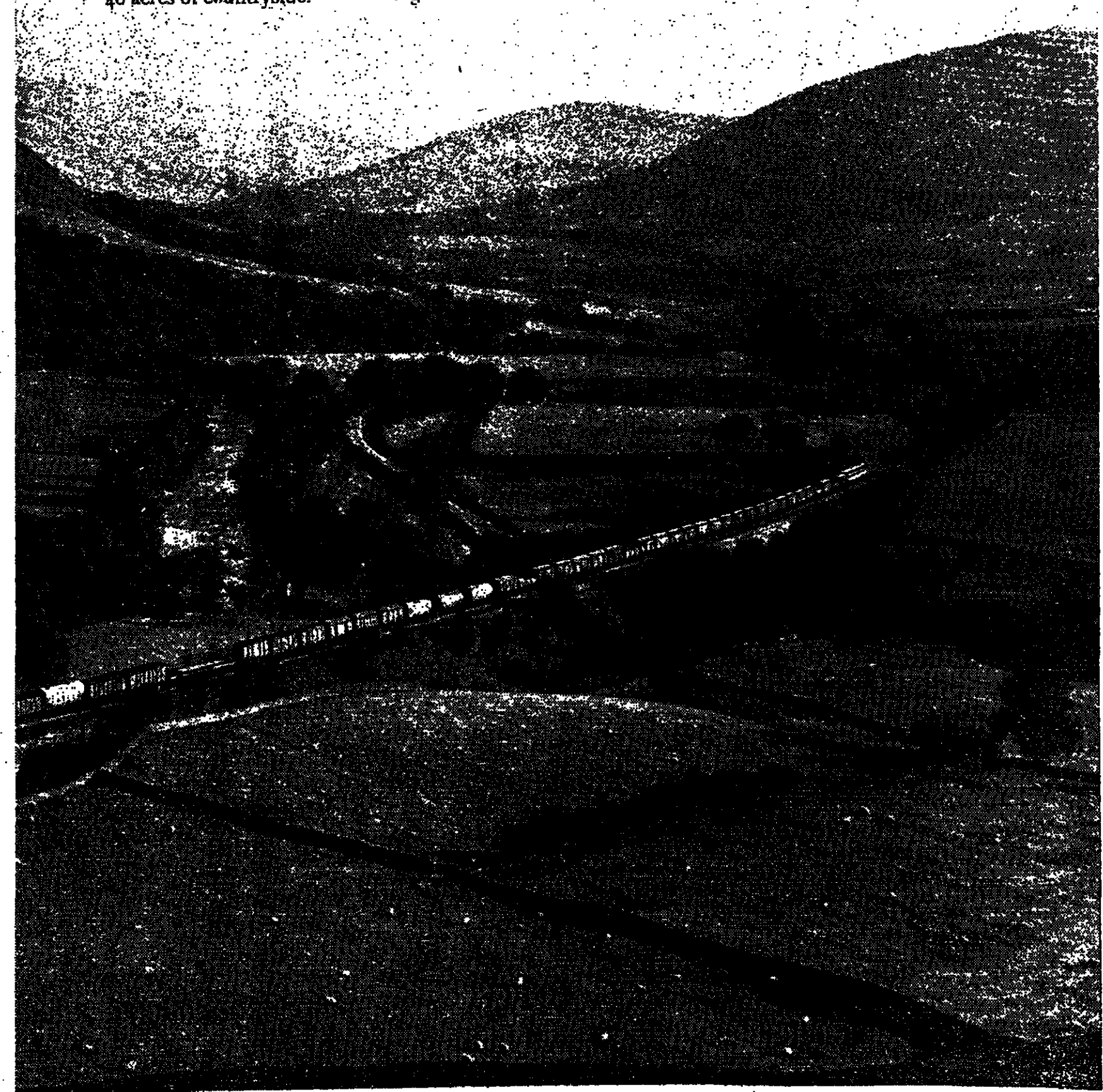
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Academics 'out of touch'

Professor Richard Hoggart spoke in praise of the "intelligent layman" in the second of his 1971 Reith Lectures on Radio 4 last night. Full-time academics, he said, had little interest in speaking to outsiders and it was being left to professional broadcasters to try.

The only contact many academics had ever had with intelligent, ordinary people was during military service. But the notion that a society ought to be able to talk to itself as a whole was deeply embedded in British culture, from Coleridge to Lawrence.

"They are talkative, as one individual to another, personal, direct, particular. They assume and imply that the intelligent layman exists and they talk as one human being to another."

"But the idea that this sort

of audience still exists receives more lip-service than genuine service. It involves not only the assumption that one should try to talk to people outside one's

FA statement

The Football Association said yesterday that a man named Frank Adams, who was sentenced at the Old Bailey on Monday to five years' imprisonment for theft and fraud, was not Mr. Frank Adams, of High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, who has been a member of the FA council for 25 years. The charges at the Old Bailey related to money paid into a fund by football fans who attended the World Cup in Mexico.

specialism; it implies also that—so long as specialist techniques are removed—many readers can take as much as most of us can give."

Professor Hoggart said that those academics today who did agree to speak to people outside their professionalism did so with too little thought about what was involved. "They often reduce and vulgarise the substance of what they have to say so that one detects an underlying—well 'contempt' would be too harsh a word, but 'belittling' is not."

"One can hardly expect them to recognise, therefore, that some of the people who have tried hard to grapple with these problems—and in very hard situations, under pressure to compete for mass audiences are professional broadcasters."

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MALCOLM MUGGERIDGE yesterday killed his lance-for-Christ at his most scathing adversary yet in the 300th St Mary-le-Bow pulpit confrontation. None other than Mr Richard Ingrams, editor of Private Eye, the revelations magazine accused recently by an equally readable columnist of running a weekly Last Supper for Judases.

As a lion thrown among Christians, Mr Ingrams proved to have two principal disadvantages. The first was Mr Muggeridge's capacity — nay compulsion — to recite, reverse, and restate all 39, or preferably 40, articles without drawing breath. The second was Mr Ingrams' determination to put his head in his own mouth from the start by calling himself a Christian.

St Mugg lance in the Eye

It was an illustration of the satirist's purity in action — demolition for the sheer love of it, even upon Self. That was the first strong message Mr Ingrams got across while St Mugg, as Private Eye affectionately calls him, lost his grip on his lance for perhaps a tenth of a second: that satire must be indiscriminate. Was satire compatible with a loving view of mankind, mused Mr Muggeridge. Mr Ingrams said: "So long as you attack everyone, you are absolutely safe. If you attack

some and praise others, then you are in for trouble." But love? "I think you can abuse them and love them at the same time... I do find, for example, that with politicians one has a love-hate relationship with them. Some one like Wilson. After all, though one may be driven to frenzied anger by his actions or speeches or whatever, in the end I feel overturned by tremendous affection for him, because he is so ghastly."

Mr Muggeridge swiftly produced the lance labelled,

"Humour Is The Only Thing The English Are Prepared To Take Seriously. As I Found Out In My Days As Editor Of Punch." But in the one fifth of a second it took him to level it, Mr Ingrams managed to utter some words about the technique of heading off politicians and others likely to sue. "You can say, 'Come on, my dear fellow, you must see the joke'."

Apparently, more resistant personalities were apt to counter this with: "I absolutely adore Private Eye and adore everything it stands for and writes on, but this thing you have got in about me—I am afraid you will have to apologise or pay me money." Such were some of the things, apart from "Yes" and "No," that Mr Ingrams was allowed to say while St Mugg brooded charmingly on his next pronouncement. Still, even the original Judas didn't get many direct quotes.

Sir Alec rejects plea to 'free' British Council

Proposals by a Commons committee that the British Council should be given more freedom from Government control and that staff should have a better chance of promotion to top jobs, have been rejected by the Foreign Secretary.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home set out his views in a White Paper published yesterday, and states that the chairman of the council, Sir Leslie Rowan, and its executive agree with his line. The appeal for greater freedom was made in a report by the Estimates Committee, which has now been replaced by the Expenditure Committee chaired by Mr Edward du Cann. Sir Alec states his general position in a letter to Mr du Cann.

He says that the Government attaches importance to the independent status of the British Council, but the council is

financed from Government funds and a Minister is answerable to Parliament for the votes concerned.

"The underlying justification for the work of the council overseas is to develop closer contacts, especially in the cultural and education fields, between Britain and other countries."

In the provision of educational aid, the council acted increasingly as the agent overseas of the Overseas Development Administration (now part of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office).

For these reasons the Government considers that, while the council must enjoy the greatest possible freedom to conduct its activities in the way it considers professionally most effective, its work nevertheless

forms part of the officially sponsored British effort overseas, and the scale and nature of this work is therefore a matter of concern to them (the Government).

Sir Alec says that the procedure requiring the approval of the Foreign Secretary for the appointment of the chairman of the executive committee and of the director-general "does not limit the freedom of the executive committee to consider any candidates for these posts."

Sir Alec also rejects the criticism of the practice by which high commissioners and ambassadors are consulted about the nomination of council representatives to posts abroad.

Third Special Report from the Expenditure Committee, House of Commons Paper, No. 19, price 10p.

Months of Light

The Festival of Light announced yesterday that its campaign against pornography would last at least another year and that a national structure had been set up.

Mr Peter Thompson, chairman of the festival's planning committee, said that it would continue its "political, social, and evangelic campaign on a national and local level against pornography, obscenity, and the so-called permissive society" until at least the end of 1972.

The structure of the campaign will comprise a council of reference, a national committee, regional coordinators, a steering committee and local area representatives.

Mr Thompson said the main objectives would continue to be to educate society to the extent of moral pollution and to translate into action the "widespread concern" of people anxious to establish a morally responsible society.



Stepping out in London

The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the Rt. Rev. Andrew Herron, on his way to the Scottish Office yesterday during a visit to London. Later he called on the Prime Minister.

Judge warns Prescott for not replying

Jack Prescott, one of the accused in the "bombings" case at the Central Criminal Court, was given a warning by the judge at yesterday's hearing. At one point Mr Justice Melford Teverson interrupted to say that the jury might draw an adverse inference if Prescott persisted in refusing to answer questions.

Prescott (26), of Roehampton Lane, Roehampton, denies causing an explosion at the home of Mr Robert Carr, the Employment Secretary, in January, and a second explosion in St James's Square, London.

Prescott and Ian Purdie (24) of Tyburn Road, Wandsworth, both deny conspiring with others to cause explosions.

Prescott said yesterday that at one of his interviews with Superintendent Haberson the superintendent held up a large piece of paper on which was written "We got Carr and we are getting closer." He told the officer that he had not seen the envelope in which it had been posted before. But that was not true.

Prescott admitted that he had addressed three envelopes which the prosecution claimed contained Angry Brigade communiqués.

"I did not know for what purpose they were going to be used. I wrote others, about eight. I was given a reason what was going in them, but it was a different reason."

He was asked by Mr Colin Duncan QC, defending him, what he had been told, but refused to answer.

The judge repeated the request but Prescott shook his head, and said "No."

The judge: Very well, but you do understand this can be very grave for you? Prescott made no reply.

After Prescott had several times refused to say who was there when he wrote the envelopes, he made no comment when Mr John Mathew, prosecuting, suggested that those present were the persons responsible for the bombing of Mr Carr's house.

The judge said: "If you persist in refusing to answer these questions it may be, I don't know, that the jury will draw an inference and an inference very adverse to you."

Prescott said: "I know exactly who was there, but let me say I have tried to contact the people but they will not come forward."

Mr Mathew reminded him that he had been in prison since February 11, and asked who had been trying to find them? Prescott said: "No comment."

He agreed there was no doubt that the three envelopes contained a communiqué from the Angry Brigade claiming responsibility for the bombing of Mr Carr's house.

After he had answered, "No comment," to further questions,

the judge asked: Do you follow the difference between saying "No comment" and denying something?—Not really.

Prescott then said: "To all the questions you asked me and I said 'No comment' I now change to, 'I deny it.'"

He had never professed to wanting to use violence against people he considered his political enemies.

Mr Mathew read an extract from a letter he said was written by Prescott from prison in May: "I sat and looked at that Minister for the Crown the other day and listened to the prosecution's tale of that narrow escape he had had and everything, and I found myself thinking it as alleged, I had any part in the blowing of that house I believe it would have been a positive responsibility to all the millions to remove such a being for ever."

Mr Mathew: Is that what you believe?—Prescott refused to answer.

Then he told the court: "If I had come to the situation where I wanted to or believed there was any significance in blowing Carr or Heath, or any body if I thought it would be significant, which I do not—I think it is totally insignificant—I accept there would be a responsibility, if I reached that decision, of removing him completely."

Mr Mathew continued from the letter: "Nobody agrees with or to murder as is committed by these monsters on a nightmarish scale, and if one of them were to be killed it would not be murder. The removal of tyrants such as these can only further the cause of humanity."

Mr Mathew: Is that an accurate representation of your feelings?—Yes.

Mr Mathew: "Does it flow from that that you were in accord and approved the bombing of Mr Carr's house?"—It does not. If the ruling classes were removed either by violence or by chasing them into the Thames with bananas it would be a good thing for the people."

The trial was adjourned until today.

Joint church strategy scheme

By BADEN HICKMAN, Churches correspondent

Roman Catholic bishops, priests, and laity are to prepare jointly a new pastoral strategy for the Church in England and Wales. The aim is to help believers and unbelievers alike to understand the Christian message better.

The Catholic hierarchy announced yesterday that it was prepared to appoint two bishops to a joint working party. This clerical body represents a completely new initiative in pastoral planning for Catholics in this country.

The bishops' representatives will be the Rt. Rev. Victor Guzzardi, an auxiliary bishop in the Westminster Archdiocese, and the Rt. Rev. Hugh Lindsay, auxiliary bishop in Hexham and Newcastle Diocese.

Sitting with them will be representatives of the priests' national conference, which suggested the project earlier this year, and senior members of religious orders.

But another of the priests' ideas, the creation of a national Catholic "parliament," is rejected by the hierarchy. They say such a body would be "premature."

The priests had sought a national pastoral council, elected and representing both clergy and laity. The General Synod of the Church of England was cited as an example.

Yesterday, it was emphasized that the bishops had not discarded the scheme. Instead, they were anxious that "adequate grass roots organisations" should first be set up.

The bishops have also agreed to another joint working party. This will inquire into the living conditions of priests, and examine the possibility of establishing a national insurance and pension scheme. At the moment, individual dioceses run different schemes to care for sick and old priests.

Ennals to fight Norwich North

Mr David Ennals (49), a former Minister in the Department of Health and Social Security, has been chosen to represent Labour candidate in Norwich North—regarded as a safe seat.

Mr George Wallace, Labour MP for Norwich North since 1964, is to retire. He had a majority of 6,600 over the Conservative in 1970, when Mr Ennals lost his seat at Dover.

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Funny how nobody argues.

During 1970 only nine British registered aircraft working on scheduled passenger flights were involved in accidents.

Most of them comparatively minor. Nobody was killed.

Thank goodness. And only five people were injured.

It's also estimated that there were at least 1½ million accidents on British roads in the same period.

And they weren't all minor.

According to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents 7,501 were killed: goodness knows how many were injured.

Perhaps it's fear. Perhaps it's

conditioning. Perhaps it's simply because we're asked to. But the fact remains, we willingly protect ourselves in an aircraft, yet many of us remain unwilling to do so in a car. In spite of the facts.

Which is far from funny.

After all, we're obliged by law to fit seat belts to all cars made since 1965.

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Journeys in stages blamed

The more stages commuters had in their journeys to work in Central London, the more time they spent off work, Dr Peter Taylor, a leading researcher said yesterday.

Dr Taylor said that a survey he had conducted among 2,000 commuters showed that those with four stages or more to their travel spent 20 per cent more time away from work than those with fewer stages. "The result of the survey is that the quality of commuters' services should be improved to reduce the complexity of interchanges," he said.

Dr Taylor, now medical adviser to the Post Office, conducted the survey in his former capacity as Deputy Director of the TUC Centenary Institute of Occupational Health. The report was originally asked for by British Rail.

"It seems that the prospect of a long and complicated journey to work is enough to make you stay away even if you feel you are fit enough to do the work," he said.

According to the survey there is less absenteeism among shift workers than among day workers.

Legal move over sacking

The National Union of Teachers said yesterday that lawyers were being consulted over the dismissal of a woman language teacher from Perse Boys' School, Cambridge. In spite of announcing that Mrs Kathleen Burnett, aged 39, of Willis Road, Cambridge, was not guilty of professional misconduct the board of governors has declined to divulge the reasons for her dismissal. They offered to pay a year's salary.

One board member, Professor Charles Brink, Professor of Latin at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, has resigned. He says the decision is "neither just nor justified."

Last summer Mrs Burnett, who has been teaching English and French at the school for five years, wrote to the governors asking why she had not received a salary increment.

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'The Changing Room': picture by Douglas Jeffery

I WAS TAKING part in a radio discussion on "The Changing Room" when Brian Glanville raised a crucial question. Why, he asked, should David Storey want to write a play about the world of Rugby League when a television documentary or a Mayales Brothers bit of ciné-verité could capture its atmosphere far more effectively? Even the assumption that Storey was dramatising people at work was, he argued, false, since one never saw the characters doing the one thing for which they were professionally engaged: playing rugby.

His main point has been nagging me all week since it raises a vital aesthetic principle: how the theatre can justify venturing into territory that the camera can efficiently record. And the more one thinks about it, the more one realises that the stock answers of we greasepaint aficionados won't wash. A familiar line, for instance, is that a play like "The Changing Room" takes one into a world one would not normally enter; but then so can a television documentary. Another argument is that drama can select, shape, refine its material whereas all the camera can do is to record a bleeding hunk of life; but anyone who knows even the most basic facts about film-making will realise this is a fallacy. A superb documentary film-maker, like Lindsay Anderson or John Schlesinger, could take a camera into a sporting milieu and produce something that had a shapeliness and sense of "lacrime rerum" similar to that found in Storey's own play. The fact that in the moribund world of British film and television documentary, they wouldn't get the chance is no real answer.

What then is the special ingredient the theatre has to offer? Partly, it's the ability to heighten the ritualistic quality of all group activity. Put 13 actor-rugby players on to the cramped

stage of the Royal Court, have them changing into sweat-soaked jerseys, dabbing themselves in oil, grease and liniments and being lovingly manipulated by a Rubinstein-fingered masseur and you get an extraordinary sense of orchestrated human activity. Put a camera into a real changing-room, however, and the emphasis would inevitably be on revealing, idiosyncratic detail. The camera tends to start with individual detail and work outwards: on the stage the eye can easily take in both the broad communal pattern and individual peculiarities. But more important even than ritual is the fact that group activity on the confines of a stage can take on a rich metaphorical significance the camera can rarely evoke.

I'm surprised how little this has been stressed about "The Changing Room." Storey himself said of "The Contractor" that he frequently saw the erection and dismantling of the marquee in a new light: one day as a symbol of the decline and fading away of a capitalist society, another as a metaphor for the futility and laboriousness of artistic creation. Likewise his Rugby League players are part of a transient yet status-conscious world (they even enter in ascending order of social importance) that is a perfect microcosm of the class-ridden society outside. A girl I know, totally unacquainted with Rugby League, said the play reminded her of her first job with a large music publishers where everyone was herded together in a large, drab office, exaggerated respect was paid to one's immediate superiors,

and the bosses would periodically pop in for a morale-boosting chat.

And that seems to me a fair testament to the theatre's ability to present one, even at its most scrupulously naturalistic, with something that pricks one's sub-conscious and brings out half-buried memories and experiences. The camera can offer one an aesthetically satisfying record of life itself; but the stage, by reconstructing life, can invest it with parabolic overtones.

By coincidence I saw after the opening of "The Changing Room" an excellent American documentary called "Roller Derby" (showing in the London Film Festival) that also attempts to invest a sporting event with a larger meaning. The contrast with Storey is instructive; for, without wishing to poach on Derek Malcolm's terrain, what strikes me about the film is that it works more through direct statement than metaphor.

But what is really heartening about the Storey play is not that it proves drama to have a weight and density often denied the documentary but that it shows the continuing vigour of the naturalist tradition which has been under fire in recent years from all quarters: Brechtians, Absurdist, the young avant-garde. I don't myself see the theatre as an aesthetic battleground on which you constantly have to erect barricades: anyone who can't see that Brecht and Stanislavsky, though theoretically poles apart, both had a genius for the medium would do well to steer clear of the theatre. But it has still been strenuously maintained

Sliced bread of life

Michael Billington on documentary drama

For the past 30 years that television and cinema have killed the naturalism Zola and Strindberg were championing in the late nineteenth century, they haven't. The Royal Court's D.H. Lawrence trilogy, Peter Gill's "The Sleepers Den" and "Over Gardens Out," The Kitchen, The Contractor, Robin Phillips's production of "Miss Julie," Zeffirelli's verismo "Romeo and Juliet" have all proved in recent years the enormous residual vitality of the naturalist tradition.

What one wants to see is that tradition extended further with the drama appropriating much more territory from the ordinary workaday world. Journalism, for instance (with the exception of "The Front Page," Alistair Dunnett's "Fit to Print," and Arnold Wesker's forthcoming play) has been a neglected area of drama; yet a newspaper office, with its cyclical activity and alternation of frenzy and calm, offers superb material for a work play. Apart from Clive Exton's "Have You Any Dirty Washing Mother Dear?" the procedural aspects of politics have been more or less ignored. And where are the new plays about the Church, the Welfare State, industrial relations, the destruction of the environment, the entertainment industry itself? These are all subjects that crop up regularly on "Panorama." "This Week" or "single-shot" specials; but, with all deference to Brian Glanville, I think it's time the theatre asserted its right to tackle subjects long thought to be the special province of the documentary maker. Sydney Smith once said he preferred the driest bread of common life to the act of going to the theatre. But Storey and others have shown this to be an artificial division: for what Smith called the driest bread of common life can itself be riveting and compelling drama. My chief wish for the seventies is that we have much more of it.

THOMAS WISEMAN

'It is futile to protest that Sylvia Plath was not this or that... she is already somebody else'

THE LITERARY LEGEND is necessarily a dubious figure. The life that is going to interest posterity can't be too straight. Could Flaubert have imposed himself so insistently on the mind of Sartre for fifteen years (resulting in an introductory two volumes of 2,100 pages, a million words, entitled "L'Idiot de la Famille") if there had not been a large measure of unresolved doubt about certain details of his life. Was he an epileptic, or as Sartre now maintains an hysteric?

The idea that such things can ever be settled by a process of scientific or literary unravelling is a self-deception to which many writers have subscribed. Sartre apparently admits that what he is writing is a sort of fable of Flaubert, a non-fictional novel.

He will not go so far as to say "Flaubert c'est moi," but the conclusion is unavoidable. Indeed, what is illustrated by such an undertaking is the sheer impossibility of ever writing a definitive life of someone else. It is always oneself that one writes of, as it becomes apparent the extent to which we fictionalise each other in the normal course of events, we have to allow that the past also is a story. We have no other way of apprehending it except as a story, and a story must be told by someone. And that someone is bound to have got it wrong. I say this to dispose of the notion that the truth can ever be told about anyone. There are only versions of the truth. Yours and mine.

All of this is I think relevant to the row that has blown up between A. Alvarez and Ted Hughes about "the truth" of Sylvia Plath's death. Alvarez was apparently a friend of the family and in that rôle came into possession of information about the poet's life and suicide. He has used this information in his study of suicide "The Savage God," which contains a memoir of Sylvia Plath.

Ted Hughes, as the husband, has now objected, with the result that the "Observer" on Sunday withheld the second instalment of the memoir of Sylvia Plath, replacing it with less controversial material from the book. Hughes has accused Alvarez of getting the facts wrong and making up "fantasies of psychological themes."

Of course one sympathises with the husband's point of view. The friend of the family could not have known the same Sylvia Plath that the husband knew, and it must come as a harsh affront to read speculations about your wife's suicide, written by somebody who knew her only slightly and presented himself in the rôle of a counsellor. But I wonder if there is not at the heart of this row a mistaken notion.

The making of a legend does involve a substitution of the idea of the person for the person. And as Sylvia Plath is in the process of becoming legendary (something that is beyond anybody's control) she will come to mean to

people whatever it is that they need to see in her. It is futile to protest that Sylvia Plath was not this or that, she that it did not happen in this way, she is already somebody else, she is already handed over to fame, which will distort her life as it will and must.

Hughes has written in the "Times Literary Supplement" that the theory that Sylvia Plath gambled with her death with a notion of his that haunted him and that he agreed with Alvarez, even though it went against the findings of the coroner, and against "other details which I imparted to no one." And again, in another part Hughes says: "I told him (Alvarez) only a few of the details, and what I told him I distorted, as I was trying to work out many explanations for myself. He has misremembered even what I told him."

Here one has a glimpse of how legend is made, of how the story is thought up, of how the facts are distorted to fit the story, of how the story is then passed on to somebody else who adds his own details, meaningful for him, and then retells his version. In this way, Sylvia Plath becomes a poet who gambled with her death and for all the disclaimers the story will probably stick, for it has a kind of satisfying "rightness" about it, whatever the facts to the contrary, and the idea of the poet has now replaced the person. At this point a fable takes over.

The next stage of the process is that some Sartre of the future wishing to make a different story of the same material (for his own reasons) discovers the letter telling of the distortion that led to the original theory (misconception?) and a new interpretation of the facts presents itself. The life can be rewritten. A different explanation can be proposed. In literature nothing is irreversible. The same life can be told again and again.

Why this need to live out one's own situation in others? Why does Sartre when he writes of himself transpose himself to some 150 pages and devote over 2,000 to Flaubert, and invents many to the canonisation of Genet? It seems that some people cannot see themselves except in others. It is only by looking at a part of the sea and putting it into somebody else that it can be examined. This is what takes place in novel writing and in theatre.

These are forms in which it is permissible to do this. But the exactness which it is also done in the sacred arts of biography and reportage isn't admitted. There is still a belief that a biographer or an historian is more than a novelist, that fact and speculation are capable of being separated. Anyone who has ever tried to establish a certain even the simplest facts of given matter will know the experience of proliferating contradictions. As in a Pinter play, one invariably arrives at the scene too late, and the accounts of the witnesses are in conflict.

very sensible sort of explanation who dealing with emperors, and the three wise men (who were plain stupid could well have taken lessons from him. All subsequent explanations of the Coma Nebulae are incomprehensible to me as they require a sound grounding in nuclear physics / X-ray physics / astrophysics.

TV critics tend to be feature writer with fallen arches, so we are, maybe abnormally unscientific. Most of us are hard put to tell our oscillators from our wobulators. But even measure against finer minds, I think Monday's Horizon was a real Lulu which may have been spoken in Urdu for all the light it shed on me. Astronomers' well intentioned attempts to simplify the issues "If we lived on a neutron star, our heads would weigh as much as a hundred large ocean liners" merely make my head lol like (appropriately enough) Noddy.

It is possible that if one is exposed to information, as in radio, regularly, then there is bound to be some effect. Hopefully beneficial. Possibly homicidal. If you are told everything about a subject, you must grasp something mustn't you? The reward of watching Horizon is a feeling of exhilaration which I shan't try to analyse or explain. Being no scientist, I like mysteries.

OXFORD

John Wilders

Hard Times

IN ADAPTING "Hard Times" for the theatre, Hugh Thomas enjoys the advantage of having a genius as his collaborator. He kept a good deal of Dickens's dialogue which, in dramatic form, becomes a nineteenth-century Jansonian comedy, vigorously eloquent in language, fiercely theatrical in characterisation and consistently moral in attitude. Mr. Thomas's ingenious notion of making the novel into a pantomime, presented by the Circus has some advantages. It unites the various plots more tightly and offers ample opportunity for mime, dances, songs, acrobatics, and charades. The play also benefits from Charles Shurridge's inventive production in which actors transform themselves into children at Gradgrind's school, acrobats in the circus troupe, characters in the story and piktors at the Coketown factory. One important element, however, is missing—the presence of Coketown itself and with it has vanished the sombreness of Dickens's attack on industrial England. We are left with Dickens's entertainment.

Donning a coat or a shawl over their circus costumes, the members of the Experimental Theatre Club attack their rôle with zest. There is a powerful smug performance by Richard Sailer as the self-righteous Bounderby and David Christiansen as Gradgrind, moves, easily from brisk pedagogue to kindly father. More remarkable is the way in which Dickens's more pallid characters have been given substance. Stephen Blackpool, little more than a long-suffering victim in the novel, stands out as a positive, virile character, he is played with a grandeur and a kind of intensity.

There are some very good moments of tone in Mr. Thomas's adaptation but these are largely outweighed by the vitality of the whole.

SADLER'S WELLS

Philip Hope-Wallace

Fialka

LADISLAV FIALKA and his mime company from Prague (10 in all), familiar at Edinburgh and the World Theatre Festival already in these Isles are this week at the mourning parent Sadler's Wells Theatre in Rosebery Avenue in an opus called "The Button." This mime-drama-grotesque is only intermittently about a search for that domestic utility and begins with a trivial joke, innocent but not as funny as Monsieur Derr's proceedings, with canned music, to something like Mack Sennet in the flesh but without the laughs or speed of that genius of the two-reeler-silent screen farce. Better not invoke the name of Harry Langdon either. In fact I found a good deal of the first part a damp squib: there is for no known reason a spoof of Picasso mannerisms which would have had things written of it in a West End revue, and when it comes to sentiment we are reminded how much more persuasive was the talent of Roland Petit in his ballet "Les Forains" or for that matter, the pure silent mime of Marcel Marceau.

The second half is at once more original and more serious: the serious part having to do with police bullying—in the first half the cop is a comic whose buttocks are for kicking. There is a sort of extended poem about invisible walls and blindfold justice failing in her task which might be moving in some contexts but again it set one thinking how much better Kurt Kooss did such things. Best for my taste were the lighter charades where Mr Fialka used his supporters as bits of furniture—as a car, as a jet, as a television set, as a radio set which needs tuning or turning off altogether. Sometimes the girls are automatic doors, sometimes an elevator or a shower bath. There is a car crash tidied away by a grab crane which is the essence of good mime and very wittily done or scenes in a restaurant which are inventive, like the lazy dance movements simulating underwater dreams. But the method does not always have the ideal economic snap one would like.

ICA

Naseem Khan

Dervishes

THE DANCING DERVISHES, the latest addition to the ICA's Oriental Programme, are an extraordinary experience. There are 13 of them, ranging from a stolid pater familias to a boy of about 12 who was given a formal kiss of blessing as they ceremonially began to whirl. The dance of the Mevlavi (this thirteenth-century Sufi) is not a profane ballet, both programme and introduction made clear. It's a mystical ceremony that represents the laws of the universe and the individual's own part in it. So the audience was asked to indulge in no profane behaviour, like clapping. (The ungenerous thought strikes you that it may be paying for your seat is also profane.) It is in fact an impulse hard to resist. The ceremony is rigidly stylised and

review

LADISLAV FIALKA: SADLER'S WELLS



very grave. It begins with an unaccompanied vocal praise of the Prophet and is followed first by a flute improvisation and then a full orchestral item—both the former marred by an incessant buzz from the loudspeakers which the dervishes make four slow circles around the arena, take off their black cloaks and begin slowly to whirl. It's not a wild whirling, rather a gentle drifting constant turn and lasts about half an hour. The dervishes' arms are hung out—one palm facing upward to receive grace, the other facing the earth to transmit it—and their wide white skirts balloon round them. The effect is hypnotic, silent and very moving.

RADIO 3

Edward Greenfield

Padmavati

"I BELIEVE THAT opera-ballet or rather ballet with soloists and chorus could be a delight," said Albert Roussel in 1902, and within a few years had started work on his most ambitious piece for the stage, "Padmavati." This rarity was heard on Monday on BBC Radio 3, relayed from Paris in the first of the season's European Broadcasting Union concerts of twentieth-century music.

The pity is that Roussel's libretto left the characters so stylised, but then almost by definition an opera-ballet is more concerned with atmosphere than with creating living characters. When Puccini, well before Roussel's opera had been performed, also wrote an exotic opera with an Amazonian beauty at its centre, he adopted some strikingly similar dramatic situations—a mysterious silent first appearance for the heroine, a day of reckoning to start the final act—but the Italian, unlike the Frenchman, saw atmosphere as a means in the very earthy end of gripping his audience by the throat.

Here even with two of the finest possible singers taking the central rôles of Queen Padmavati, and her

husband King Ratan-Sen, their duet in act two had faintly comic overtones from the very allocation of voices: the king a very high tenor sounding henpecked before his fruitfully mezzo wife. How then to take seriously the climax of the scene, when the wife kills her husband rather than obey his command to satisfy the lust of the Mogul Emperor and save their country. Roussel's fund of lyricism is warmly attractive, but only when the situations bite—as during the treacherous Brahmin's prediction of destruction—does his individually spiky manner emerge to make the music really characterful. Too much of the writing merely reflects Debussy's "Pelléas."

With Georges Tsipine taking over from Jean Martinon as conductor in this performance with the French Radio Orchestra, results were colourful and confident, with the exception of uncertain ensemble work at the beginning. Rita Gorr made a convincing Padmavati, Eric Tappy a clear-toned king, and Michel Senechal a finely incisive Brahmin priest.

OF THE THREE million faithful who watch Horizon (BBC2) it may be said (so I shall proceed to say it) that a million understand it, and a million get a sharp stabbing pain just here at the base of the skull.

I don't hesitate to stand up and be counted with the third million, being one to whom the phrase "total disintegration of an ageing star" suggests only James Cameron's description of the immortal (unfortunately perished) Mae West as "a fat old duck." The Chinese Astronomer Royal who first saw the Crab Nebulae in 1054 was asked by the Sung Emperor to explain the phenomenon. He kept his head in every sense by saying: "This shows a plentiful one is Lord." Now that is a

Treasures of the British Museum

The British Museum, founded by Act of Parliament in 1753 and financed by national lottery, stands unrivalled as a monument to man's curiosity, ingenuity and scholarship. With more than ten million exhibits and over seven million books, it documents his progress in unique and fascinating detail.

Tonight on ITV, Thames Television begins a thirteen-part series in which distinguished personalities talk about their favourite departments and introduce viewers to some of the most important exhibits. The series is filmed in colour inside the museum and on historic locations around the world.

Programme 1: The House, presented by Sir John Betjeman tonight at 10.40 on ITV, repeated on Friday at 3.10 pm.

The official book of this new series is published by Collins at £2.95.

THAMES

Thames Television 306 Euston Road London NW1 3BB

IN A MUSICAL

Arts Extra, Edward Greenfield compiles a calendar of London concerts, and writes a profile of Michael Langdon, whose hundredth appearance as Baron Ochs in 'Der Rosenkavalier' can be seen tonight; and Ian Woodward talks to American choreographer Glen Tetley, whose 'Field Figures' was danced this week by Nureyev

THERE WAS A TIME when music critics (not to mention musicians) had a lull in their activities over the Christmas period. London's world status as music capital now rules out all lulls, whether in midwinter or high summer, and the next few weeks bring a fair share of important events.

Will the Prime Minister at the LSO's Gala Concert at RFH tomorrow get right the tricky opening of Elgar's "Cockaigne"? One famous composer has already advised in private that he should "leave it to the first violins," but from my own experience I have high confidence in the musicianship of the Rt Hon. Edward Heath. When I was in the Lobby, he always quoted my own notices to me very accurately (if without attribution), and I gather he still reads the Guardian Arts page. Fair qualifications both. In the same concert André Previn will at last conduct the premiere of his own Guitar Concerto with John Williams as soloist.

For me the LSO gala is a sentimental occasion, if only because I recently shared so many hours and weeks with the members of the orchestra over their tour of Russia and the Far East. On Friday at QEH comes a comparably nostalgic occasion, when the soloist on that tour, the Korean violinist, Kyung Wha Chung (now establishing

herself as a London resident) plays the Mozart Sinfonia Concertante with the Northern Sinfonia under Rudolf Schwarz and with Roger Best as viola soloist.

On Thursday, December 2 at RFH, Kyung Wha Chung will be joined by three other artists almost as young in the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra's performance of Beethoven's Triple Concerto. The conductor is the Israeli, Uri Segal; Radu Lupu is the pianist, and the Finnish cellist Arto Noras is the third soloist. The most spectacular of our London Israeli contingent, Daniel Barenboim, will on Sunday, November 28 at RFH be playing two more Mozart piano concertos, directing the RCO from the keyboard—K482 in E flat and K491 in C minor—but rather more unexpectedly Barenboim will be giving a solo recital of Chopin at RFH on Monday, December 13.

The cancellation of Sviatoslav Richter's visit has meant two gaps in the scheduled programme. The organisers felt that it was impossible to find any substitute for his solo recital on December 5 at RFH (there will be a film instead), but instead of Richter as soloist in Beethoven's First Piano Concerto with the New Philharmonia on December 1, Alfred Brendel has

been engaged. On the same night Colin Davis conducts Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" at Covent Garden with a cast including Kiri te Kanawa, Reri Grist and Geraint Evans. Other operas before the end of the year includes Puccini's "Tosca" at Covent Garden, with Gwyneth Jones, Plácido Domingo and Kostas Paskalis (December 8); Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust" at the Coliseum with Janet Baker and Alberto Remedios and with Charles Mackerras conducting (the controversial Sadler's Wells production revived December 9) and Britten's "Billy Budd" with Peter Glossop in the name part and with Mackerras again conducting, this time at Covent Garden (December 30).

Modern music is reasonably represented, even in the regular symphony concerts (normally dismissed for their unadventurous programmes). Hans-Werner Henze will be conducting the LSO in his own Sixth Symphony at RFH on December 7, and two days later André Previn's LSO concert will include John McCabe's "Notturno ed Alba." At RFH on December 8 Colin Davis will be conducting the BBC Symphony Orchestra in a new work by Gordon Crosse, a monodrama with the enigmatic title "Memories of Morning - Night," with Merial Dickinson as mezzo soloist.

Low down on Ochs

FOR THE HUNDREDTH time Michael Langdon will tonight sing the rôle of Baron Ochs in Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier." He has become the Ochs of his generation, universally admired for rounding out the rôle not just with finely judged comedy and clearly accurate singing but with nobility. You never catch Langdon talking about his after ego merely as "Ochs." Usually it is "Ochs von Lerchenau" or at the very least "Baron Ochs."

Slow-spoken with a dry Staffordshire sense of humour (he was born in Wolverhampton) Langdon's own character may have something of Ochs in it. All he knows is that when he is rehearsing the rôle he is intolerable to live with, demanding and difficult. Even so it was not a part he thought of doing from the start. As early as 1953, when he was very new to the Covent Garden company, Erich Kleiber (who had just directed a classic account of Strauss's opera) suggested that Langdon should look at the part. He did take a look, and promptly put the score down with something like horror. He felt he could never cope with so long a rôle with so many vocal difficulties.

It was Sir David Webster who in the late fifties suggested the rôle to Langdon again. Langdon had been going through a thin time in the company. He even thought of emigrating to Germany after an offer from the Düsseldorf Opera. Then he did well as Kecal in Kubelick's account of "The Bartered Bride," and Webster came up with the idea of Ochs.

He got through his first performance in October 1960 as he says, by the skin of his teeth, and it was not until 1964 and his 30th performance in the part that he began to relax and feel satisfied. He still loses at least 7lb in weight over the four and a half hours of each performance. One thing that came naturally to him was a Viennese accent. He much prefers singing the part in German. He thinks it funnier that way even for an English audience—provided the comedy is gently pointed.

On the question of pointing the comedy, Langdon has decided views. In the first scene of Act 3 for example when Ochs is entertaining Marianne (Octaveau in disguise), Langdon in London has a routine involving the lid of the soup tureen. He puts it on his chair, moves to sit on it, but then in double-take notices in time. He tried that in rehearsal for the production at the Metropolitan in New York recently. They were horrified. "You killed the gag," they said. "You should actually sit on it." And so obediently he sat on the tureen spike with an obviousness for which, rightly, he says, he would in London have been crucified.

Langdon works out his moves with the precision of a ballet-dancer, but he insists that they should never be too contrived. He mentions an earlier Ochs from the Continent, and objects to the "funny walk" that he performed, sideways and back. Victor Silvester-style, on his first entry. Not Langdon's way at all, though his routine at that point is still genuinely

comic. It is part of his conception the rôle that at the wounding in Act everyone should at once appreciate that Ochs is not hurt at all. Playing a mere pin-prick is for Langdon essential course.

Not that everything in his hundred performances has gone according to pattern. The autobiography he has just written (soon to be published, hopes) centres round his experience on stage as Ochs, though gallantly has left out one of his prime stories in consideration to the man in question. The singer who was playing Faninal thought his wife was far away in the country. But then he caught out at his hotel when his dress answered in the name of his wife. The real wife was incensed. During Act 2 when Faninal was stage there were mysterious voices from behind the scenes, a loud angry woman demanding her husband. What was Langdon's surprise when Faninal made to go off stage as usual took one look through the door, as promptly returned to sit quietly the protective Ochs for the rest of the Act. Langdon sympathised.

Langdon himself is rarely happy away from home. He loses weight so much by sweating on stage as not eating. But it takes, he says, on the smell from his wife's kitchen get him back eating like a horse. He is now just 51, and feels confident he as with so many basses he has quite a few seasons yet in hand. Pinza, points out, was at his best in ear and middle fifties. Norman Allin claimed that he was never better when he was with the Carl Rosa Company at the age of 63. Michael Langdon at least has no suspicion of the affliction so common among basses and baritones: "What we call the friendly voice—waving at you and down." Firm as a rock with fine projected tone, he could well match the achievement of Allin and Pinza.

Unlike most singers who attempt the part of Ochs he has no problems at all about reaching bottom C (end of Act 2) for as long as he likes to hold it, his first thing in the morning when he wakes up he can often manage a bottom A. A minor third lower than that. If they had been able to record that, an put it in Ochs's cadenza, that would have "buggered all the rest up forever." But Langdon did it with a low, "the world would for ever say. Maybe it is still not too late for such a dream, to come true.

Though he himself never had an academic training, going straight from amateur singing into the Covent Garden Company (the only people, he says, who even sent a civil reply) he loves working with students. He has done master-classes with students at the Guildhall School of Music, and articulate as he is, he has felt it well worthwhile. Otherwise his career is in full flight with performances as Ochs all over the world as well as Hunding, Osmin, Don Basilio and much else. But Ochs is Langdon and Langdon is Ochs, and should be for a good many years yet.

Tetley's touch

GLEN TETLEY



TALK TO ANY choreographer under 35 who is worth his salt, and he will almost certainly list Glen Tetley as one of the prime influencing factors in his life. One young choreographer who has recently left the Royal Ballet for a post at La Scala, Milan, says he rushes to Tetley's "Pierrot Lunaire" whenever it is performed because of the sense of elation it gives him.

"And yet," he adds, "it also depresses me unbelievably because I know I'll never do anything remotely as great as that masterpiece."

Tetley believes, with McLuhan, in dance as dance, not as storytelling, and opposes barriers between classical and reactionary ballet and that old term, "modern dance." From most of the 25 or so ballets he has created, he has proved his point. The strange and beautiful "Circles": the virtuosic "Mythical Hunters," about man's pursuit of the female; the languorous "Rice-cake," for two lovers who have just had intercourse before curtain-up; and most recently, the evocative, sensuous images of "Field Figures" . . . representatively, they each show a different and fascinating point of entry and departure into contemporary choreography of the last decade; collectively, they add up vibrantly to The Tetley Touch.

The Tetley Touch has taken just nine years, from the birth of his maiden ballet, "Pierrot Lunaire," to arrive at the signature marked by "Field Figures" and "Rag Dancers" (This new arrival initially inspired by "people who live on the street"). And although in every respect, dancewise, he was a late starter—his first dancing lesson at 20, his first ballet at 36—he has caught up with commendable speed.

He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on

the shores of Lake Erie, son of a man who is today Vice-President of Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Co., and of a mother whose family are of English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish stock, most of them newspaper proprietors, editors and writers; Tetley himself worked for years on the "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette."

As a boy he lived isolated in a country district with no other children to play with. "But I had this 'club,'" he says, "which consisted of about five dogs, and I used to round them up and we'd go and sit in the middle of the forest and have club meetings and things. My father was away most of the time, and I was completely raised by a family of women: my two sisters, a governess who lived with us, and my mother, and I thoroughly detested all of them. At the age of six I felt I had had enough of them, and I got out my father's gun and for at least five hours I held them at bay in a corner of the house."

For nine years he suffered from a type of bone cancer which had completely paralysed his left arm — "so there were many things I couldn't do." The most miraculous realisation that this was the first thing that had ever made sense to me. Ironically he had only just enlisted in the navy for a period of 10 years as a medical trainee, to become a doctor, and so for two years he was unable to pursue any further interest in dance. Against all advice, he then abandoned his medical studies (he

later got a B.Sc. degree at New York University), went to Martha Graham for a few lessons, but then studied entirely with Hanya Holm.

He was 20. "I had to take class with kids of 12 or 13," he explains, "and they were doing everything bloody fantastically, and here was I, a struggling adult, it etched in a terrible feeling of insecurity. I had no money when I went to New York, and I lived in the boys' dressing room and Hanya fed me; I had to get up before the first class and scrub out the studio."

He stayed with Hanya Holm on and off for five years, during the last two years of which he also studied classical ballet with Antony Tudor and Margaret Craske. For a while he became Holm's assistant when she abandoned teaching to choreograph musicals, and danced as a soloist on Broadway and TV. Almost five years ago he was "re-discovered" by Ballet Rambert, who revived his "Pierrot Lunaire." Since then Glen Tetley's reputation as a choreographer of the first rank has dramatically snowballed.

Tetley does not look upon his ballets as lasting works of art, but is more concerned with the creation of new works than the durability of old ones. He says: "To me the durability of the entire experience is the contact that I have with the dancers in the studio, or as a member of the audience in watching their performance."

"I love the fact that you have this incredible human continuity in time as a dancer; you stretch back in time, you join hands with dancers all the way into antiquity. I love the thought that you give your whole life for something that you know is not going to last, and that is why I am in awe of dancers."

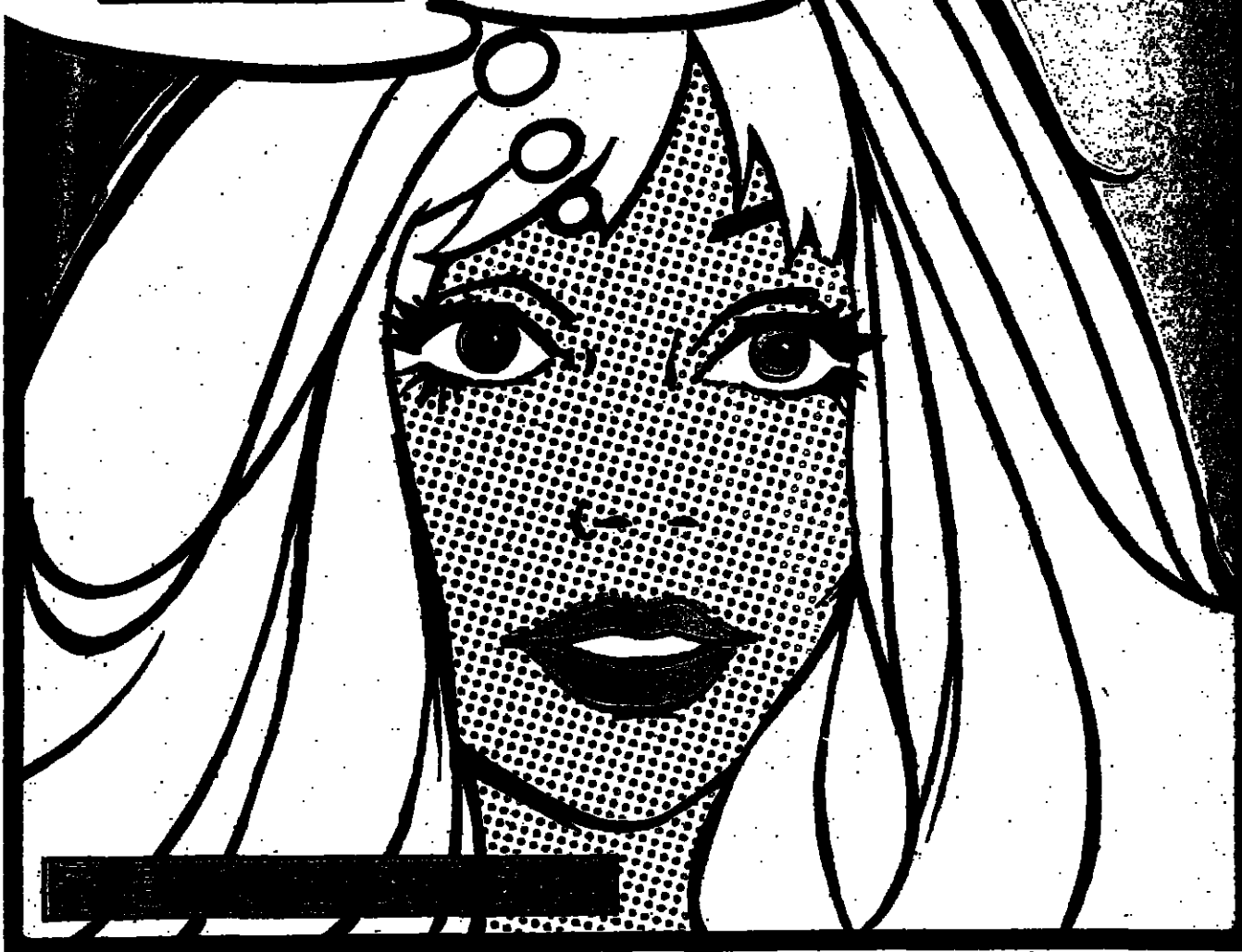
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On the brink of war

After months of brave restraint and good deeds India now seems to be forsaking the path of peace. It is a bad, sad decision. Though the exact nature and sequence of events on Bangla Desh's battered borders remain uncertain, no impartial observer thinks the ragged mukti bahini guerrillas capable of full frontal aggression against regular Pakistani troops—still less aggression using jets and tanks. Brushing aside propaganda semantics, India appears bent on serious military provocation—the kind of muddled, limited action which might make Yahya ash back and thereby bring major war without incurring direct blame on India itself. Such provocation is understandable. The momentous burden of refugees has brought India, economically, to her knees; and the world has not cared enough. Nevertheless, direct attested conflict between the two countries (with cheers in the Indian Parliament over reported dogfight figures) creates a new situation and demands a new response. We are not dealing now with threats of battle and vague, distant encounters. We face the imminent probability of massive, incalculable warfare.

So far the UN has not even considered East Bengal as a "threat to peace." That becomes a ludicrous stance. So far Mrs Gandhi has refused talks with Yahya and refused even to consider troop withdrawals from the border, because Bangla Desh was an "internal Pakistani problem." That remains true in essence, but no longer in all practicality. The mukti bahini are a force to be reckoned with but they are not the force that harasses Sylhet or Jessore: if Mrs Gandhi's pacific proclamations mean anything, she should now initiate negotiations, facilitate a UN presence between the two armies, and encourage internationalisation of the issue by allowing U Thant's observers into her refugee camps. Any further along the present course and the only deduction

will be of a deliberate Indian plan to conquer East Pakistan and accept whatever consequences come. It is as well to spell out some of those consequences immediately. They include conflict spreading out of control and maybe out of the sub-continent itself, with more millions homeless or starving: an East Pakistani puppet regime which would fast fall prey to the seething grievances of that bedevilled area; and the sickening near certainty of hundreds of thousands of massacred Biharis in the East as Yahya's writ collapses.

Does New Delhi truly seek permanent stewardship in Dacca? Should East and West Bengal be united in bloody-minded rebellion against all Indian Governments? What happens to Asia if Pakistan falls to pieces? These are huge problems for Mrs Gandhi to ponder and desperate questions for the world. Perhaps at last, under such shadows, the Security Council, Russia, America, and China will bring India and Islamabad together to debate their differences.

But, as belated telegrams fly and tardy calls for calm abound, one central fact must not be lost sight of. No amount of big power pummelling can have a lasting effect if internationalising the confrontation also means atrophying it. Nine million homeless wanderers are an overwhelming argument for chaos. Freedom fighters in the heart of East Pakistan will continue whether the UN likes them or not. Any outside solution must be a dynamic one—a formula that gives the Bengalis both the autonomy they seek and Sheikh Mujib, the leader they elected. As Yahya's latest efforts for tame democracy have wilted in the past few weeks fresh hopes for the release of Mujib and meaningful bargaining have grown. This, surely, remains the tortuous but only road back from the brink. And without it any intervention to staunch the bloodshed is doomed.

The death of dogmatism

"For this relief much thanks: 'tis bitter cold . . ." The Chancellor has done at least something for the unemployed, and in doing so has buried without honour another piece of Conservative political dogma. Increased public spending, especially by the nationalised industries, is supposed to be inflationary wickedness. It has come all the same. Mr Barber, faced with an unemployment problem terrifyingly resistant to conventional solutions, has decided that his most effective instrument is accelerated spending by nationalised industries. Amen to that. His new measures will bring forward in the next two financial years investment plans totalling £185 millions that had been intended to cover a longer period.

This telescoping of capital spending is sensible. It is also modest. It is unlikely that more than 30,000 to 40,000 jobs will be directly created as a consequence. But any relief will be welcomed by the unemployed whose prospects over the winter months and for as far ahead as can be seen next year continue to look so gloom. The increased spending is largely accounted for by two bulky items—the new power station at Ince and a £50 millions road maintenance programme. The smaller items will be none the less welcome for hard pressed industries such as the railways workshops. But why could more not be done? After all, by his own admission the Chancellor is less certain than at any time in the past 12 months that there will be an early and substantial improvement in the level of unemployment, in spite of the flickering signs of recovery shown in some economic statistics.

An imaginative trade plan

A free trade area in manufactured goods embracing all the world's developed countries? It seems a chimera, but it is the implication of the proposals put last night by President Nixon's special representative for trade, Ambassador William Eberle. What he offered amounts to a far-reaching and imaginative way of tackling the world's trading problems. At the same time Mr Eberle has called for a rationalising of existing farm policies—with an end to across the board farm support which helps the rich farmers even more than the poor, leads to overproduction, and cuts out cheaper imports. Britain as a major trading nation has much to gain from Mr Eberle's ideas. If applied, they could even make EEC membership agreeable to some of those who ferociously oppose it now.

What is refreshing about this new American initiative is that it goes far beyond the sterile attacks on the EEC and on Japan which have been coming from Washington. Mr Eberle is, in effect, saying to Europe and to Japan: recognise that you are world Powers, with world responsibilities; stop imagining that you are weak or "lying in

bed with an American elephant"; get together, and negotiate with the US for the common good. Instead of exchanging accusations about who is at fault with whom, Mr Eberle is not proposing some grand new Kennedy Round: at this stage, he seems to think the most useful approach would be quiet day-to-day negotiations, but with the long term aims clearly defined.

Mr Eberle is on his way to Geneva, where he will call on the GATT countries to recognise that the postwar trading system is in dire need of repair. Mr Olivier Long, the director-general of GATT, is well aware of the need for constructive negotiations. He will be among the first to welcome the idea of a free trade area throughout the industrialised world. He has been quietly advocating it for some time. The effects on the less developed countries will need close study; but the elimination of industrial tariffs elsewhere in the world is essentially good sense. Let us hope that Britain's representative at GATT will welcome the American initiative. We ought not to be intimidated by possibly adverse reaction among EEC members. In the long run the proposal is in the Community's interests, and it should be seized with every willingness.

A COUNTRY DIARY

OXFORDSHIRE: During the past few weeks I have paid several visits to a row of ancient alders on the banks of the Evenlode, but until now have failed to discover the usual flock of wintering siskins. On previous visits I have contented myself with an examination of the tree whose crown is on the level with the parapet of the road bridge, and although foliage still prevented the detection of feeding birds on the move, the silence seemed sufficient proof that these active little finches had not yet arrived. Today, in a howling and freezing gale, but in brilliant sunshine, I have discovered the reason for the unfruitful outcomes of my previous visits: unfruitful is the key word for the now bare crown, although already distinctly mauve with a heavy crop of immature catkins, are almost entirely devoid of the blackish cones from which the siskins extract the chaffy seeds. But from one distant tree, whose silhouette against the clean blue sky was promisingly denser than those of the others, came the occasional hoped-for call—a pleasant "zing" with a vibrant quality—and soon I had the pleasure of watching my first siskins of the season—about forty—at work among the heavy-laden twigs. As I watched their acrobatic antics, particularly when a black-headed and yellow-breasted male was attacking a cone from the upside down position, I was reminded of a schoolboy's apt description when reporting his first encounter with these birds behaving in the same manner on some birches in Berkshire heathland. "I reckon they was a cross between a greenfinch and some sort of tit."

WITH India and Pakistan at this moment on the very edge of war, the question of exactly how these two poor and technologically backward countries got to the point where they can threaten each other with sophisticated warplanes, armour and other advanced weapons assumes a particular significance.

The question is answered more fully and precisely than before in a new study, "The Arms Trade with the Third World" from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, published today.

The book, the first major work to bring together the political, military and economic aspects of the arms trade with Third World countries, has a simple starting point: all wars fought in the past 25 years have been fought in the Third World, and all have been fought with weapons supplied by a few Great Powers.

Exports of major weapons to Third World countries have pushed dramatically upwards during the past 20 years. Between 1950 and 1970, the book shows, the total yearly value of these exports has increased seven-fold, by 1970 amounting to one and a half billion dollars.

Four countries—the US, the Soviet Union, Britain, and France—have "stocked the arsenals of the Third World, with the US and the Soviet Union accounting for about two thirds of all supplies and Britain and France for a further 20 per cent."

The history of the Indo-Pakistani arms race, as detailed in the book, is particularly illuminating, since it involves all the players of the arms trade game. While it would be foolish to deny that the initial impetus for the race sprang from the existing hostility between India and Pakistan, it is also true that the competition between the Great Powers for influence in the sub-continent looks in retrospect curiously collusive.

It is as if the US and the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China had positively conspired to divert the sub-continent's resources to military ends and to prime it for destructive war.

Supplies of major weapons to the sub-continent have shown the same rising trend as to the Third World as a whole, increasing four and a half times between the first half of the Fifties and the second half of the Sixties.

The real beginning of the local arms race was in 1954, when the United States, search-



THE POOR UP IN ARMS—supplied by the Big Brother nations

Big guns in the arms race

THE Major Powers do increasingly good business supplying the weapons for the rest of the world's wars. MARTIN WOOLLACOTT reports

ing for a South Asian partner to link its anti-Communist alliances in the Far East, and the Middle East, persuaded Pakistan to join SEATO and the Baghdad Pact as the price for weapons supplies which Pakistan wanted principally because of its fear of India.

This US aid to Pakistan was matched by substantial Indian purchases from Britain and France, with Britain supplying over half the total.

Orders from India for Hunters and additional Canberras and Ouragans closely followed reports that Pakistan was to receive F-86 Sabres and B-57 Canberras from the US. AMX-13 tanks were ordered after Pakistan received M-41 Bulldogs from the US.

Nevertheless, the SIPRI study says, India's purchases up to 1962 indicated that her object was a prestige build-up of weaponry—lots of jet combat aircraft and an aircraft-carrier, but no new infantry weapons and little of the support equipment necessary for the actual operational use of the new air assets in real war.

The Indian defeat in the 1962 war with China changed the Indian attitude. The Western Powers grew disillusioned with India after her refusal to accept a US-British commitment for air defence, the US refusing to supply India with F-104 Starfighters.

The Soviet Union saw its chance and stepped in with an attractive offer of a SAM-2 AA missile complex plus MIG-21s, both direct export and to be produced under licence. Later India took Soviet frigates, Soviet submarines and Su-7 ground attack fighters from Russia, which gained further ground by imposing no embargo during the 1965 war with Pakistan.

The great inflow of Western and Soviet arms into India after the 1962 war was, the study suggests, the precipitating factor in the Indo-Pakistani war of 1965. Pakistan's "acute awareness that any advantages in firepower which its armed forces possessed over India were being whittled away" led it to make its move over Kashmir before, as Pakistan

saw it, its advantage wholly passed away.

After 1965, Pakistan's potential arms suppliers played a rapid game of musical chairs. When it became clear that Pakistan was buying arms from China, the US partially lifted its embargo on arms supplies.

Pakistan then signed an arms agreement with the Soviet Union in 1968, possibly using as a quid pro quo the closing of the US base at Peshawar, and acquired other US supplies indirectly via Europe, probably with American connivance, as well as Mirage jets and submarines from France.

Meanwhile the US, perhaps as the result of State Department study indicating that the withholding of military aid had "not been successful in any instance," announced that it would supply Pakistan with six Starfighters, seven B-57 bombers and 200 armoured personnel carriers as a "one-time exception." It is the supply of these, as well as spare parts, that has now been suspended.

As to the motives of the suppliers, they illustrate the complete range—the Soviet Union and the US trying to use the supply of arms to "reinforce their dominant rôle in world affairs," France and Britain trying to preserve a vulnerable domestic arms base by exports.

The SIPRI study provides similarly precise details on arms supplies to 91 third world countries. Four thousand individual arms deals, many of them unrecorded in public trade statistics, have been identified by the SIPRI workers.

The book is a mine of disquieting information, and, as in previous SIPRI works, coolly realistic about the possibilities of improvement.

"In the regions where the competing military commitments of the Great Powers are important there is no prospect of any such agreements being reached until there is more progress in settlement between the United States and the Soviet Union. It is in the regions where the links with the major arms race are weakest that the possibility of agreement is greatest, for instance Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa."

Meanwhile the competitive arming of third world countries will presumably go on, in the Middle East, in East Asia, and in the Indian sub-continent, whether or not the war that now threatens actually takes place.

Schools violence: action now

TO THE EDITOR

Sir—Your correspondent John Fairhall reports that London teachers were shocked and completely surprised at the tragic news of a boy being stabbed to death in a playground. I attended a meeting of teachers from London secondary schools on the evening that this death occurred and those present were shocked, but the truly surprising thing was that such tragedies do not occur more frequently.

Teachers know that the number of assaults—not the normal adolescent brawls and fistfights—is increasing each year and that the carrying of offensive weapons is becoming commonplace. Official figures of numbers of assaults do not present a true picture of the situation as they are based on cases reported to the authority; these represent a minority of those which occur. Many teachers, with a mistaken interpretation of loyalty to the school, do their best to sweep unpleasant incidents under the carpet.

Most secondary school teachers responsible for first-aid have had to attend to stab wounds (from knives, sharpened combs, etc.) but these are seldom referred to as such in accident reports. In one school, the week after a parent, wielding an iron bar, had threatened a senior teacher because he had been partly responsible for an inquiry into her daughter's attack on another teacher, a girl was struck over the head with a similar weapon by a classmate in the classroom. This girl had been advised by her mother to see that she always carried a weapon with her.

Recently a teacher apologised to me for being late for a sporting appointment due to

having to investigate the shooting of one of his boys by another armed with an air-gun.

These are incidents reported to me by personal acquaintances from one London district during the past few days. I could list scores of cases which have come to my knowledge during the past year. Education authorities must take urgent action, otherwise parents will become afraid to allow their children to attend school, and truancy will increase beyond the already alarming figures.—Yours faithfully,

London Teacher.

violence and serious threats of violence to both pupils and teachers should give us all (not just teachers) cause for extreme concern.

I do not believe that there are simple causes; neither do I believe in simplified solutions (dog "em, or turn them over to the psychiatrist); but I think that a critical appraisal of some of our currently fashionable assumptions about the rôle of children in society, and the relation to them of teachers and parents, would be a move in the right direction.

While I should not wish to play down or undervalue the work of Educational Psychologists, to suggest that their scarcity has anything more than a marginal bearing on the prob-

lem of violence is simply to find another sandpit into which to thrust our heads. There are no difficulties involved in identifying the "disturbed" children (they are usually identified by their Junior school teachers long before they become a problem in their Secondary School); the difficulty is in knowing what to do with them.

Special schools, yes, but there are far too few of them. In any case, the problem goes much deeper than that: many of the children involved in vicious and senseless acts of violence would not be classified as maladjusted. You don't think Holland Park is the only school to have had "riots," do you? Others were better at putting them down and keeping them out of the papers.—Yours faithfully,

London teacher.

Save Glamorgan FROM THE CARVE UP

Glamorgan is due to be mutilated beyond all recognition and sense in the Local Government Bill now before Parliament. So drastic, sinister and dangerous to the future of Wales are the proposals that the County Council feel compelled to put the facts before the public.

The proposals for the division of the County into West, South and Mid Glamorgan defy all the accepted principles of reform upon which the Bill is allegedly based.

The Secretary of State for Wales has done this at the last moment with an astonishing change of mind. In his original proposals in February, he declared that Glamorgan warranted only division into East and West. He rejected any further division with the unequivocal words:

"There are again strong objections to this. First it would further divide the existing County Administration. Secondly, to divide the proposed County of East Glamorgan will inevitably mean the separation of areas which ought to be administered together for the purposes of Town and Country Planning and transportation. Thirdly to separate Cardiff and its neighbouring areas from either Mid Glamorgan or the North-eastern Glamorgan Valleys or from both would mean the creation of at least one Authority which was comparatively weak in terms of rateable resources and was handicapped by the lack of resources and lack of suitable land in seeking solutions to its problems."

Now he proposes the very step he denounced then. South Glamorgan will consist of Cardiff and a choice slice of the rich agricultural land along the coastal belt which is bound to be dominated by urban interests. Mid Glamorgan will be a large but poor, weak county, left with the bulk of the present county's problems and bereft of the power to tackle them.

Here then is the massacre of Glamorgan. But it is not for their own survival the County Council are fighting. They accept that the East-West division conforms to the principles of Local Government reform. They call for the support of all who abhor oppression.

Only you, through Parliament, can save Glamorgan and Wales from this fate. Write to your M.P. at the House of Commons immediately.

Issued by Glamorgan County Council

ANTHONY TUCKER on new revelations about Russia's space programme

By bluff to the moon

RUSSIA'S space programme is a series of bluff and opportunity, and technical inadequacy. That is the view of Leonid Vladimirov, Russian engineer and journalist, who, when on a visit to Britain in 1966, decided to stay in this country to put the misguided Western press right.

The facts—first satellite, first man in space, first three-man spacecraft, and first soft-lander—seem to be against him. Yet these achievements, he argues, were principally publicity stunts designed to mislead both the Soviet people and the West into believing that they were supported by advanced technology of a standard comparable to that of the US. Once in the space game and apparently ahead of the US they could not turn back.

Vladimirov has written a book to make his case (*The Russian Space Bluff*, Tom Stacey, £2.80) and at yesterday's press conference, one of the oddest in the history of the space era, the deflected Russian radar engineer Anatoli Fedoseyev emerged from hiding as a tape-recorded voice to lend support.

It might have been someone else, but that seems unlikely since the security structure of Britain is not blind to opportunities to make capital out of defectors. With the great spy purge still resonating it helps Britain's case to point out as often as possible that Russian technology needs our information. And as the disembodied Fedoseyev said: "I have just a normal life here but of course I have to be very careful because it is

known that the KGB may make harm and even to kill."

That is not hard to believe and, on balance, it is easier to accept the separate but parallel assessments of two defected engineers than one. Fedoseyev puts military development high on the list of Russian space priorities in his foreword to the book and he repeated it on tape.

But he went on to say that the "general situation in productive and manufacturing industries in the Soviet Union is characterised by the low workmanship, by the low level of rejects. I think... the future results of the Soviet Union space programme will not be very impressive because the Soviet Union has big difficulties in money, their technology is low and there are too much time and work needed in order to get it better."

If this is true, and it is substantially the argument used by Leonid Vladimirov, then it is difficult to understand why the US is at this moment getting worried again about the growing Russian stockpile of missiles. The "poor workmanship" and implicit unreliability of Russian space equipment suggested by these Russians would certainly spill over into the military field and the US is therefore facing another part of the bluff, a mass of rockets and warheads which might or might not work in a way this is more frightening than facing a force which is at least efficient and accurate.

In his book Leonid Vladimirov describes the problems, political pressures, shop floor

chaos and incredible frustrations under which Russian scientists and technologists operate, always separated by security barriers. "The Russians milk the open American space programme but tell nothing themselves," he said yesterday. This is not quite true, for there are exchanges of information and more are in the pipeline. Yet Moscow never publishes her civil space flight plans in advance: we learn of each step only after it has been accomplished. A situation which inevitably leads to speculation.

Because of the early triumphs by Russia Western speculation has always over-rated the Soviet Union's capabilities, says Vladimirov. "Russia knew a long time ago that she could not beat America to the moon, because she cannot build a moon rocket," he argues. "Even today the Soviet Union cannot produce any significant big jet nozzles" which are essential to the launching of a complete manned moon expedition.

In a sense this is an argument which tilts at a shadow, for five years ago, some Western observers were arguing that the "moon race" was a myth and that Russia had opted for automatic moon and space probes, rather than manned landings. This, so far, has turned out to be the case but when asked whether it was the result of a Soviet policy decision Fedoseyev gave no hard answer. Programmes are determined by the relative potential of countries, he said, adding that manned expeditions "will

give more useful facts and experience."

They are also very much more expensive. Leonid Vladimirov argues that Russia has never been short of great aerospace designers but that by 1967 the late and in engineering terms great, Sergei Korolyov—the master mind of Russian rocketry and spacecraft design—was ashamed of the nature of the manned programme. The two and three-man Voskhod flights of the mid-60s were short because the capsules were overloaded. They were, in fact, says Vladimirov, the old Vostok type capsule with some equipment ripped out and the last-minute patching up of modifications was really a disgrace to engineering.

Yet they worked, and the West was deceived. It was largely a matter of luck said Vladimirov yesterday, and with the death of Cosmonaut Vladimir Komarov in 1967 the luck began to run out. The recent tragedy of three cosmonauts in a leaky spacecraft seems to confirm the point. Certainly the West has known for many years that Russian space engineering is "rough" and never more than adequate for the job in hand. But it has always seemed adequate.

The point being made by these Russians is that, as spaceflight became more difficult and more demanding, the inadequacies began to show up. There are leaks in all manned space flights but the risks are far greater in the Soviet Union, they say. This may be true, but men will do almost anything for prestige and that, at its outset, was what manned spaceflight was all about.

هكذا من الناحية

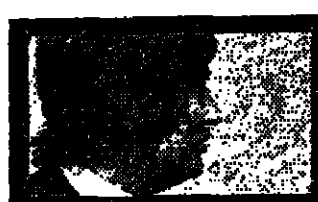


NOBODY has said it straight out but the controversy over the Compton Report has contained the innuendo that what might have been acceptable in Aden is unacceptable in Northern Ireland. It should be noted that Lord Parker and his fellow Privy Counsellors have not been asked to say what sort of treatment the IRA deserve, but to review the guidelines for the treatment of terrorist suspects in all situations.

Most of our experience in the counter-insurgency business was gained in the colonies. Now there are no colonies left worth speaking of. If the rules which were applied in Aden are now to be revised they will have to be appropriate not only to Belfast but equally to, say, Birmingham. It is inappropriate to plumb the depths of interrogation according to a scale of values which reads: 1. Wogs; 2. Micks; 3. Waps.

Urban guerrilla warfare is a new phenomenon. It may be considered a bit far-fetched to anticipate it breaking out in Birmingham, but whatever rules we apply to the treatment of suspects in Belfast ought to be the same rules as we would apply in the unlikely event of a breakdown of law and order in any other great British city. It is essential to remember that we are talking about methods of obtaining information from suspects, not the punishment fit for proven gunmen or saboteurs.

Would we think it proper, for example, for suspected members of the Angry Brigade to be interrogated not by police methods but army style with bags over their heads, hands against the wall, starved of food and sleep? Suppose it were believed that by the swift extraction of information the life of the Queen could be saved or the destruction of the Houses of Parliament prevented. At the moment the police would have no legal right to go



PETER JENKINS

Aden or Brum?

beyond the prescribed rules for questioning burglars or pickpockets.

Northern Ireland poses the dilemma in an acute form. For what is happening there is not strictly speaking, and certainly not legally, a war and it is happening not overseas but within the United Kingdom. One may suspect that many do not see it this way and instinctively regard the population of Ulster as Irish, rather than British, while considering the IRA, along with its active and passive supporters, to be an external enemy.

War accurately describes the seriousness and the nature of the situation in Northern Ireland; but it is an appropriate metaphor but no more. The very fact that detention and interrogation of suspects remains the responsibility of the police and not the army indicates that war rules do not apply but rather the rules for dealing with civil emergency. But military methods of interrogation are in use. Technically, the police and the civil authorities, and they alone, are responsible for the methods and practice of interrogation.

Yet the ground rules for such interrogation are army rules not police rules. The army, in accordance with the

recommendation of Lord Parker can expect to hear conflicting evidence from the need for the methods. Army intelligence on the whole defends the results but other experts, including some of the specialists, claim that good results could be obtained by highly-trained interrogators employing police methods. The chief defect of the methods which Edmond Compton favoured is that they "physical treatment" is that they duce the results quicker.

There will be some who argue that the threat to State by the increasingly violent subverters of society exceeds the threat by State to the freedom of individual society is at its enemies, they assert. The logic of the argument is that the military techniques in use in Northern Ireland would be as necessary and justified for dealing with an outbreak of revolutionary violence in Birmingham.

It is a very dangerous argument. The next stage is to declare that society is at its peril with the criminal and police stations with big hoods and electronic machines. The poison of Northern Ireland emergency will have done its work: the overriding need for intelligence there results in a general application of methods to civilian disorder. The balance is extremely difficult one. But any code of future emergencies, if it is to be applicable in Birmingham and Belfast, should, as I am convinced, be modelled on the most expert police methods developed in colonial wars.

MISCELLANY

Lingua franca

AT THE END of Maurice Schumann's London visit a fortnight ago, the West German Foreign Ministry put out discreet feelers to discover what, if anything, had been settled. The most important achievement, Whitehall replied, was that the diplomatic correspondents tried to put their questions in French and Schumann tried to answer them in English.

The linguistic entente was taken a stage more formal in the euphoric Anglo-French declaration of the French Foreign Minister's trip, and yesterday British and French officials met in London for the first time to put it into effect. The language problem was a touch more delicate.

The Foreign Office team was led by Sir Thomas Brimelow, under-secretary for European affairs including NATO, and a no-nonsense Northerner with mining and merchant connections. He has the ability to quote medieval French poets in the original, complete with medieval accent. As the team of interpreters, head-phones, simultaneous translations etc did not arise, Sir Thomas chaired impeccably in one language or the other as the spirit moved. And the rest? Our spokesmen, this time in French and each side claims to have understood the other perfectly.

INDIA has not always been quite so reticent about declaring its wars. Almost exactly 10 years ago, the *Guardian's* New Delhi correspondent began a long, explanatory piece: "The Delhi has been cleared for action and the Indian army may be moving into Goa before this appears in print." The piece was prepared and sent to the printer before the first of the flow had gone away. A flash came over the news agency wires: Indian tanks had rolled into Goa.

Out of the vat

MISCELLANY, like every other Fleet Street diary, has been to taste the new Beaujolais. It is, let us say immediately, of more body, but slightly less fiery than last year's (and, to British tastes, no worse for that).

But to business: could it really be that French wines will be dearer rather than cheaper once we go into the Common Market. The importers of Calvet burgundy and clarets fear that they may. The present tax is an excise duty, and will therefore survive British entry.

What HMG has not yet vouchsafed is the amount of value added tax. If it is added at every stage of production and distribution, without any comparable reduction in duty, we may yet be paying more. And Geoffrey Rippon may have to settle for Luxembourg champagne.

In the Act

WHERE MERE criticism is subversion. A memo to those who think South Africa is changing for the better however slowly. Full houses in Durban recently watched a new musical, called "It's a Colourful World," a satire on the Immorality Act which prohibits sex across the colour line. After a night or two, the Publications Control

Board stepped in and banned it.

The musical's supporters took the ban to court, confident that criticism could not constitute subversion. Wrong again. The judge upheld the ban, pronouncing that the musical "might render people more susceptible to the temptation to break the Act. It suggests that intercourse across the colour bar is satisfying and right." Heaven forbid.

Border line

ONE WAY to beat the censors and stay out of prison is not to show them the product. At least that's the way its done in Argentina, and the natives who are prepared to travel can see the film anyway.

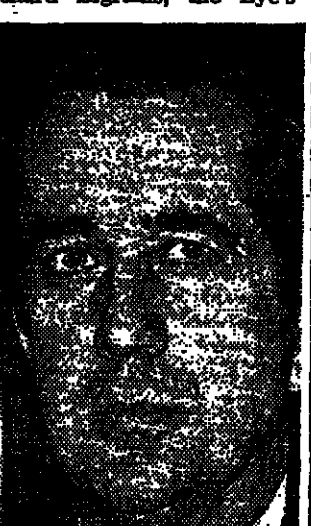
Edgardo Cozarinsky's film "Three dots" was the nearest he could get to doing away with a title, which is being screened at the London Film Festival, was given an off the record "no" by one member of the Argentinian Board of Censors and decided to skip the rest. "It is about a priest who is too right-wing for the Catholic Church to stomach," says Cozarinsky. But he hopes that several hundred of his countrymen will still be able to see the film this summer without having to travel to London.

A group of Uruguayan distributors buy up films which are refused screenings in Argentina. In Buenos Aires, travel agents lay on special tours across the river Plate to Montevideo and tickets to the films make up the package. The Argentinian Government may, according to Cozarinsky, have the last laugh. The more money the film makes abroad the more tax they take "!!!"

Writ small

WOULD THAT all litigation were settled so swiftly. Bill Rodgers, the unofficial whip of the Labour market, was reported by the last Private Eye to have been present at the Connaught Hotel when a trust of Jenkinsites met to compare tactics with Douglas Hurd. Ted Heath's political secretary, and sundry high-flying Tories.

Rodgers denied all, and threatened a writ for libel. He has now had a letter from Richard Ingrams, the Eye's



RODGERS: affectionate

editor, withdrawing and apologising. "I must acknowledge," Ingrams wrote, "that we were quite wrong to associate you in any way with the meetings referred to in the story."

As an MP with "an affectionate regard" for Private Eye, Rodgers has expressed his gratitude and let matters rest. Would that all litigation were settled so amicably. But what about the others said to have attended "the meetings referred to in the story?"



SESAME STREET BIRD

THE trouble with charter flight fiddles is that the people most likely to carry the can at present are the innocent parties—the airlines themselves. Not that prosecution is piling up far, the courts anyway, not considering the extraordinary growth of all types of charter travel, including the kind which was back in the headlines again yesterday.

Basically it was another of the "It's passenger really a member of the Hushwhate Delius Appreciation Society, has been one for at least six months, and is the society really keen on Delius or on cheap charter flights?" variety. It seemed that on October 22 Department of Trade and Industry inspectors descended on a Donaldson Airways flight about to leave Gatwick for New York. After two hours they had interviewed only 45 of the 180 passengers and found about six whom they felt weren't bona fide members of an "affinity group" when Donaldson's chairman and managing director, T. A. Geeke decided that at this rate it would take eight or nine hours to complete the check and authorised the aircraft to take off with the remainder.

And yesterday—topically enough on the eve of the Licensing Period—the Air Transport Licensing Board warned its members—all of them—that if it didn't get

The Sesame Street cul de sac

BY LINDA CHRISTMAS

THE long debate—to show or not to show Sesame Street, the internationally acclaimed American programme for pre-school children—draws to a close. Not only is the show unlikely to get a full-scale airing on our screens, but a straight adaptation into an Anglo version is just as improbable. Instead, ITV companies will be carefully digesting the Sesame Street message and producing from scratch their own programme, or programmes.

The 13-week experimental showing of the programme on London Weekend has not yet been concluded (nor indeed has Harlech's three-week daily run started), therefore children's and parents' response to the show is not yet available. However, the comments of a number of educationists monitoring the experiment have been sufficiently adverse to make the next meeting of the ITA Schools Committee on December 15 a fairly lively affair.

The educationists, who include such experts as Dr Alan Little, head of research and statistics at ILA, Miss E. McDougall, staff inspector at the Department of Education, and Jill Kent, author of "Nursery Schools for All," do not, it seems, go along with the educational goals nor the production techniques of the award-winning programme which is now seen in 50 countries.

And with this in mind ITA are not anxious to immediately sanction London Weekend's request to show a further 13 episodes of the programme.

Four major companies, Yorkshire, ATV, Thames, and Harlech, will be bawling away between Christmas and March producing proposals and pilots of pre-school programmes. What happens when they are then presented to the ITA is anyone's guess. All four could go it alone and produce different shows; the

actually takes place. You can make your contact with the travel agents who deal in "spare seats" on charter flights (try the Haymarket outside the American Express offices in London for useful addresses), buy the ticket and the baggage allowance, and a "ship" card which goes with it, and then lose the lot in a spot-check at the airport.

Unfortunately you can't vent your anger against the people who sold you the ticket, because if you don't fly then no offence has been committed. And if you do fly Catch 22 of course—you're less likely to want to rock the boat, since you have had a flight at perhaps half the cost of the scheduled price.

The DTY finds that the general reluctance of passengers to provide the necessary corroborative evidence hampers prosecution of bent travel agents and "club" operators. And when they do get their man, sometimes the derisory fine (especially when measured against the profit from a fully-loaded 707 to New York and back, said to be "thousands" in a good

run) adds up to a virtual defeat.

Change, however, is on the way. The big affinity group charter operators on both sides of the Atlantic are anxious to improve the situation (like other mishaps in the charter business the incidents tend to get reported, often by irate passengers telephoning the newspapers from the airport, and public anxiety can damage the above-board charters, the majority). And the new Civil Aviation Authority, which is expected to introduce new and more effective rules.

One possibility is the travel agents, the clubs, in fact anyone who provides tickets in this market, should be licensed too, so that the revocation sanction can be applied to them as well as the airlines. Another possibility is that an affinity group charter flights should be organised and paid for several months in advance.

Why is it all necessary anyway? Well it all comes back to protecting the public. The middle men in the charter business are very well out of it in spite of the apparent cheapness of their tickets, the argument goes. And there is the need to protect the scheduled services—the half-empty planes—against the substantial and unprofitable routes if you need them. They may cost more, but to use them you don't need to appreciate Delius.

at the moment is pretty starved of educational TV, it must be said for those both from inside and outside CTW who have fought for so long to get the show seen here. They will survive. Last week Sesame Street was awarded the Japan Prize, an international award for educational TV for which more than 100 countries competed. Also last week, a favourable American evaluation of a fifth second year of Sesame Street appeared.

Mrs Joan Cooney, who master-minded the programme and is now president of the company making it, feels no bitterness at the latest turn of events. In London yesterday, she seemed resigned to the fact that Britain was not going to be the 51st country to take her programme.

None the less she can still take a major slice of the credit for realising thinking in this field, and for getting things moving over here. In that sense she has achieved her ambition to

demonstrate to the world the effectiveness of television as a teaching medium.

We were in any event beginning to have philosophical doubts about encouraging foreign versions of the programme. If it is done without our help, it can come out badly and this could damage the name Sesame Street, an idea which has swept the world: it is a generic term—I liken it to a Tiffany jewel—and I would not like to see it watered down. On the other hand we have not got the staff available to help countries try to make versions of their own.

It could also be that Sesame Street English style might cause a fair old amount of commercial competition. There are still a number of former British colonies which, like, not to say prefer, the sound of a British accent. Meanwhile back in New York a Sesame Street feature film is being born. Keep your eyes on the circuits.

Anarchy in the sky

BY MICHAEL WHITE

the sort of cooperation it needed on "spot-checks" it would have to consider revoking a licence or two.

Donaldson's indignant reaction was that cooperation is one thing, but for a handful of inspectors to arrive late in the day to start 10 or 15 minute individual interviews (they ask you how often the Appreciation Society meets and who the secretary is) is unfair. After all there are 189 people waiting at New York to come home as well.

In any case, Donaldson's spokesman was springing yesterday how long it would take the bona-fides of every affinity group (clubs, societies, staff organisations) if—as sometimes happens—they are determined to deceive us?

The Air Transport Licensing Board feels that it is dealing with glibulous affinity groups, or "airbroking" middle men in the charter business. But it is really the system—the rules which govern this type of business (especially when measured against the profit from a fully-loaded 707 to New York and back, said to be "thousands" in a good

run) adds up to a virtual defeat.

Change, however, is on the way. The big affinity group charter operators on both sides of the Atlantic are anxious to improve the situation (like other mishaps in the charter business the incidents tend to get reported, often by irate passengers telephoning the newspapers from the airport, and public anxiety can damage the above-board charters, the majority). And the new Civil Aviation Authority, which is expected to introduce new and more effective rules.

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From the floor, Mr Peter Dottomley, a 27 year old graduate of Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge, unemployed since his £3,500 a year job with a vending machine company six months ago, asked him whether he should spend today at the TUC lobby or looking for a job. "Come and help us tomorrow and look for a job the next day," he was told.

It was left to Mr Wedgwood, the former Technology Minister to challenge the organisation mentality. Involvement had become a goody goody word, he said. The big multinational companies were not under any sort of democratic control.

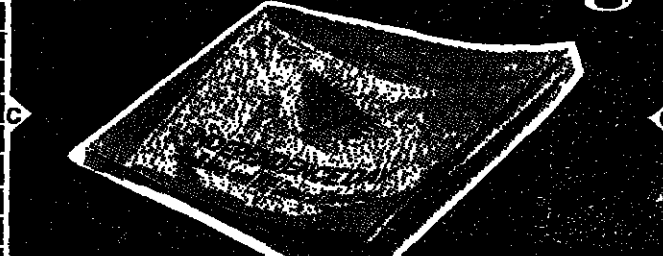
Impishly, he held up a copy

of Robert Townsend's "Up The Organisation" and dared to quote from it the term "cop out." That was one solution, he said; the other, which the book dealt with, was non-violent guerrilla warfare. "This was written," he said, "by a leading American industrialist, not by chairman Mao."

It wasn't quite what Britain's industrial youth wanted to hear. A young Barclay man asked him how he would get young employees to "take an interest" in junior management. "The most successful armies are guerrilla armies," said Mr Wedgwood. Benn. That forced him. Lunch boxes were opened and The Seekers—hardly the most rebellious of musical groups—struck up on stage.

Outside the hall, a young man was handing out green leaflets urging the conference members to "join and play an active part in the Young Communist League in order to build an ever stronger mass movement from the organised working class." It just wasn't a day for non-joiners.

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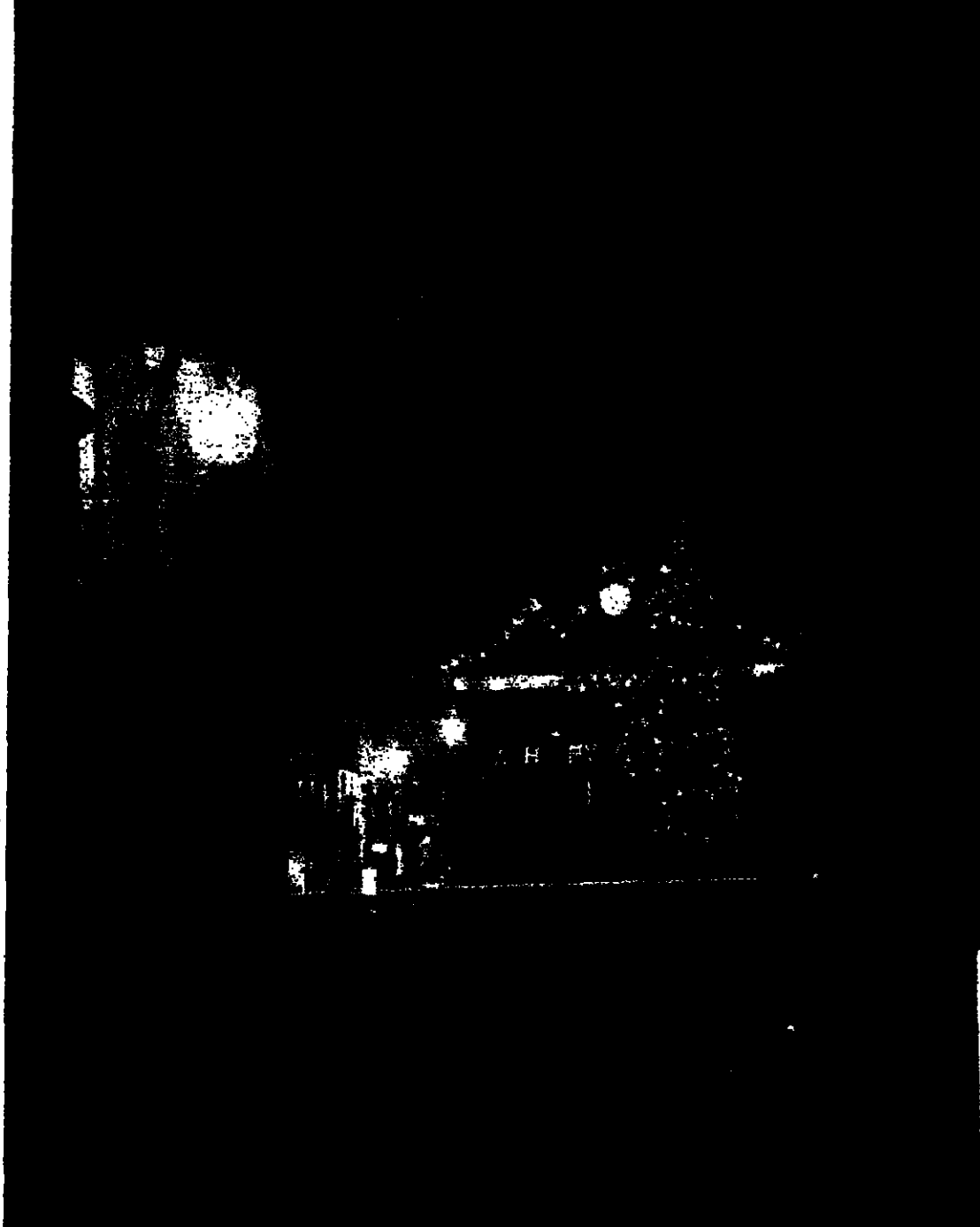
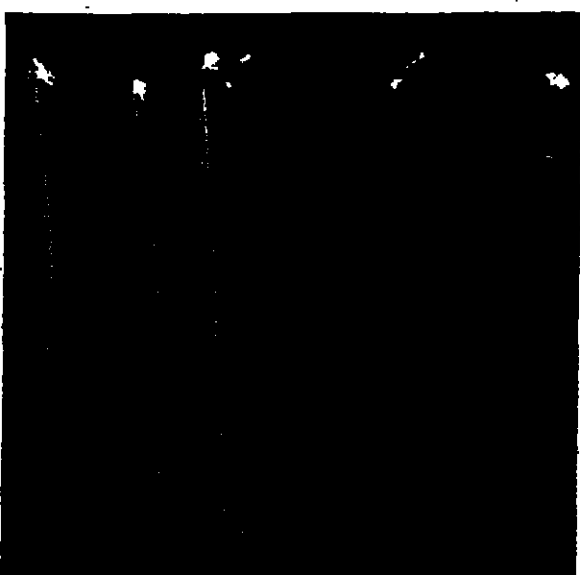
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pictures by Don Morley

... and a partridge in a pear tree

Does the thought mean more than the gift?
Bevis Hillier suggests that this is not the case, at least so far as children are concerned



WHEN I was about ten, my mother told me, about the end of November, "Auntie Marje has got you a marvellous Christmas present. It's just perfect for you." Through the month of December, of course, I tried to wheedle out of my mother what the present might be. Insulating myself against disappointment, I began with a bright "Handkerchief?" These were always my unfavourite present. "No, not handkerchiefs."

Although a bookish child, I did not like receiving books for Christmas. To me, they were a kind of busman's present, and, as with handkerchiefs, the kind of thing you could not boast of to the neighbours' children, like a pedal car or microscope. So next I eliminated books. And so through an ascending catalogue of prospective gifts — card games, table

games, table tennis, roller skates, Red Indian outfit, toy gun, fort — until eventually my mother brought down an iron curtain on all questions, replying to each "You're not even warm."

In "Murder in the Cathedral," T. S. Eliot includes the Christmas present, with the pantomime cat and the prize for the English essay, among the things that never quite turn out as well as one hoped. But Auntie Marje's present was one of the few things in my life that have lived up to their promise. On Christmas Day I saved the package — intriguingly small, satisfyingly hard-boxed and rattling — till last, opening it in a wilderness of handkerchiefs, books, chemistry sets, card games, tangerines, nuts, and scrumpled reindeer paper.

The little box inside the paper was

square, flat, and hard as an ingot. The inside was divided into three compartments by equally adamant cardboard partitions. Inside one was a small crucible on a handle — like a gilt ladle with a conical bowl. Inside the second was a gilt fob-seal bearing an intaglio of a rose. And in the third were about a hundred pellets, half the size of aniseed balls, of green sealing wax.

Having never seen such a thing, I had no idea what it was. Yet the moment I opened the box, I knew that I was not going to be disappointed. There was something medieval, cabalistic, hierophantic, in these mysterious instruments. The dread miniature ceremony of melting the green wax in the crucible, pouring it on to paper, and impressing it with the unrecantable sign of the Rose, seemed to

be associated with the gnarled antics of the characters in my copy of Grimm's "Fairy Tales," illustrated by that fine and totally neglected artist Monroe S. Orr. I could not have been happier if I had been given a chauffeur-driven kart.

What is the moral of this story? Some might imagine it to be: children are just as happy with makeshift presents bought in a stationer's than with anything that posh toy emporia can offer. The old idea that "We were all much happier when we had to make our own amusements." On the contrary, as an Austerity Baby who grew up at a time when shop presents were few and expensive, I think the moral is: children like something new, unusual, professional, contrived.

I visited Harrod's toy department recently. The intercom sets for fledgling

executives may look uninviting to a telephone-battered adult, in their boxes with the photograph of the prep school little boy talking to the party-frock little girl. But offer any child a choice between that and two cocoa tins joined together with string, and see which he chooses. The Elastolin castle at £7 might be a Hollywood setting for a dwarf Robin Hood with its massy walls, red turrets, and balconies suitable for leaping off. Give me that, not wooden bricks to make one.

The disguise kit, with "the Count moustache" and Edward Lear beard, puts burnt cork out of countenance. Oh, give me a Goosey Goosey Gander xylophone (with vamp chart) or an electric table organ, not a tin whistle. And those chemistry sets! For £7.70 you can get one

too big for a child to carry away, bristling with thistle funnels, its serried test-tubes brilliant with coloured powders.

Though I was brought up in the "Big Boys Don't Cry" school of British stoicism, there are two things which make me weep unrestrainedly. One is to hear the gramophone record of Winston Churchill after the war, saying to a huge crowd outside St Paul's "This is your victory." The words reverberate and are met by a great swell of cheering — and I think of the thousands in that crowd who had lost sons and husbands, relations and homes. And the other is the memory of a church jumble sale in the late 1940s, where I heard a woman say to her small daughter, pointing to a battered second-hand table lamp: "Would you like that for your Christmas present, Chrissie?"

The password is Gordon's

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... 5' x 74" ...

THE RED CROSS a special report

There's a lot to be said for duchesses

by MARK ARNOLD-FORSTER

THE British Red Cross Society was founded on August 4, 1870, as the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War. The founder was a courageous colonel, Robert Lloyd-Lindsay, who had won the Victoria Cross in the Crimea. The occasion was the war between France and Prussia.

There was an appeal for funds. The response was generous. Bismarck accepted £20,000 to relieve the suffering of the Prussian wounded. Lloyd-Lindsay himself, using the Red Cross flag for the first time, marched through the lines to deliver another £20,000 to the French.

In the days when wars were tidier disasters than they have since become, the Red Cross was able — through treaties and with courage — to bring medical skill and compassion to the battlefields. This was possible then when wars were fought by armies belonging to Habsburg or Hohenzollern, identifiable rulers who would recognise the Red Cross and keep their word. Before long the British Red Cross became accepted as a provider of auxiliary medical services to the British armed forces in time of war. A British Red Cross train — the first ever built in Britain — reached

Ladysmith three days after the raising of the siege.

Led at the beginning by colonels, the Red Cross's first and abiding principle is that well-meaning charity is not enough; that people do not need help, they need trained help; and that first aid is an exact science. Holders of Red Cross first aid certificates are re-examined every three years, be they duchesses or be they barmen. By 1913 there were 52,577 members of the society's voluntary aid detachments. There is probably no soldier of the First World War who would lightly contemplate what that long and hideous struggle would have been like without them.

When the Russians invaded Hungary in 1956 the British Red Cross was already occupied in repatriating the 450 families of the employees of Suez Canal contractors. But before the ensuing Hungarian crisis was over the British society was by itself running one refugee camp for Hungarians in Yugoslavia and two more in Austria: was flying three plane loads of relief supplies a day to Linz; and — as the operation developed — was flying 600 refugees a day to Britain. In its day this was the biggest civilian airlift ever.

These were exceptional operations,

mounted with exceptional speed. The society's officers claim to know to within a few thousand pounds how much money the British public will want to give to relieve suffering in a given disaster. Even before the Red Cross, or one of the other relief organisations, makes a national appeal for funds, they can estimate with some precision how much money will come in and how much they will therefore be able to spend. This enables the society to commit its reserves from the very beginning because the society can usually tell with precision how much money will come in to replenish them. Long before the postal orders have even been posted the blankets will have been bought.

The society is proud of its ability to organise large operations quickly. It is less proud of its ability to organise its own resources. Like most other British voluntary societies the Red Cross relies on its branches to raise the funds for its day-to-day operations and to carry them out. The branches are in their way sovereign societies with resources of their own, some of them with policies of their own. They live partly because they are free to make their own decisions.

It is the old dilemma. If you give

too many orders to volunteers you get fewer volunteers or less good ones. At the same time a society like the Red Cross which feels obliged to be ready to help to meet emergencies must also be ready to mobilise its own resources quickly. The Red Cross headquarters has now launched a gentle campaign to educate the branches in management techniques aimed not so much at telling them what to do as at helping them to find out where they stand financially. One branch had 150 different bank accounts.

Out in the branches themselves the society is still often very much part of the county scene. The Earl of Sefton is county president for Lancashire, the Duchess of Beaufort presides over Gloucestershire, the Duchess of Northumberland over Northumberland. The society says with some ferocity that this does not mean that it is a classridden club for countesses and countesses "à la mode". The society does not defend its image. It does defend the people who make it up. The affectionate word is that there is a lot to be said for a duchess, and not just when it comes to raising money. And anyway, if they weren't proficient, they'd be out on their ears.

Peacetime casualties

by LINDA CHRISTMAS

WHEN the British Red Cross was started in 1870 its sole objective was to give aid to the sick and wounded in war, and it was not until the society was granted a supplementary charter in 1919 expanding its role that it began developing peacetime activities. Since then, as society has gained a greater sense of social responsibility, the Red Cross has undertaken more and more charitable enterprises.

As anything which comes under the heading of "improving health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering" goes, its scope is limitless. It extends a helping hand to young and old, the temporarily sick, the permanently ill, the poor, and the not so poor.

Undoubtedly, because of the paramedical nature of the society one of its major priorities — the teaching of Red Cross subjects to its members — has remained constant. There are 34,886 adult members (and 63,802 junior members), trained in first aid, home nursing, hygiene, infant and child care, accident prevention, fire protection, drill and rescue. And these members man first aid posts, act as nursing auxiliaries in hospitals and homes, and are at the ready to cope with emergencies.

At one time it was necessary for all members to undergo training of this kind, but now there are 68,222 members who do not have the time or the inclination to take a full training but none the less wish to do something useful. They take charge of voluntary shops in hospitals, chauffeur the sick to and from hospital, visit the elderly and serve meals on wheels. Even these members are "prepared" for the job by being shown how to cope with pension book difficulties, and how to spot old-age problems, and where to go for a solution.

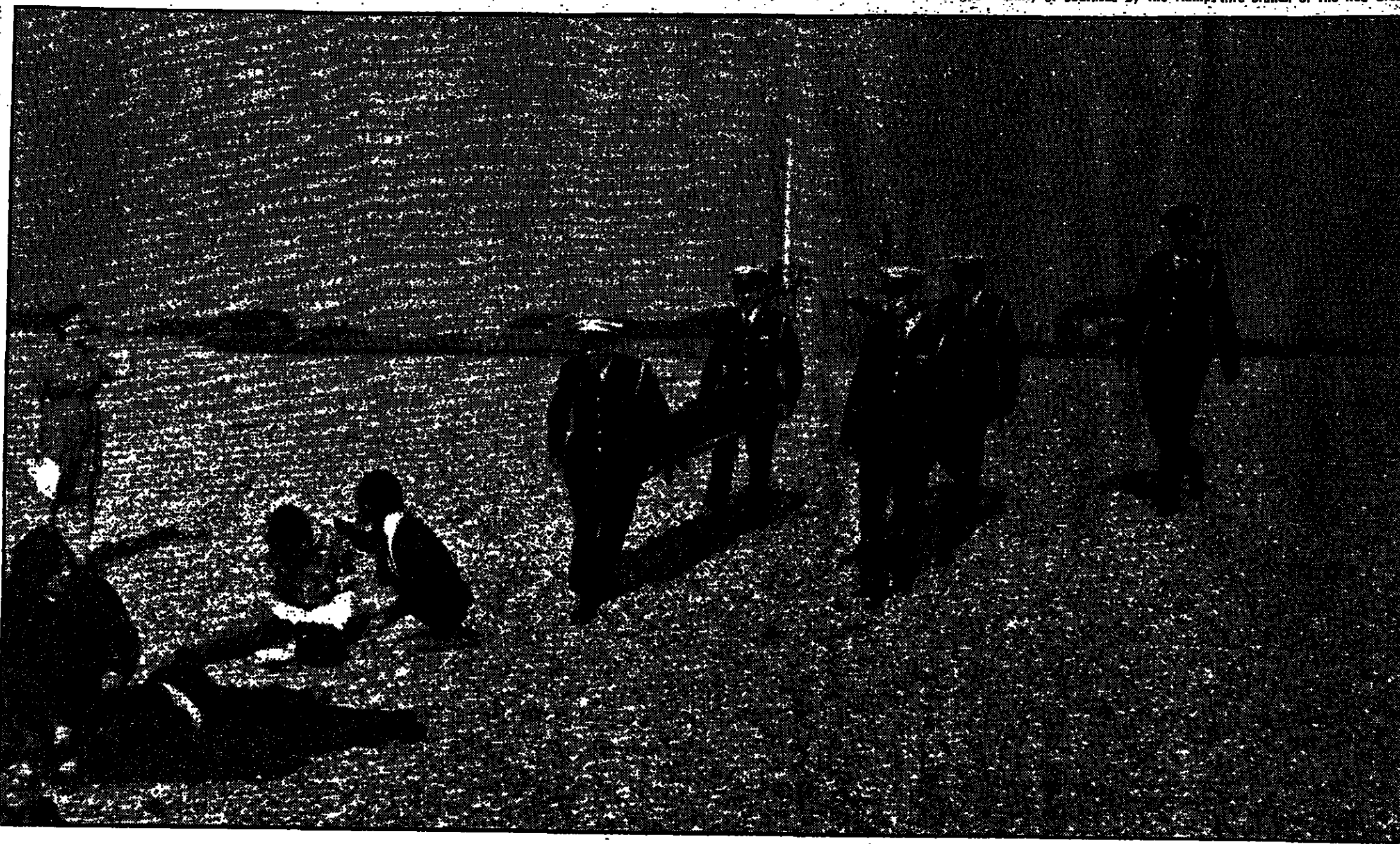
Although some of the roles undertaken when the society first went into the welfare field are still with them — supplying pictures to brighten hospital walls, running a library to shorten hospital days — some have pioneered, established, and passed on to the State or other charitable bodies. The blood transfusion service, which started in 1921, is now the National Blood Transfusion Service; the chiropody service for the old and the medical loan service, which enables people to hire for a small fee requisites for home nursing, are both now under local authority responsibilities even if they are still run in some places by the Red Cross.

The Red Cross is proud of its pioneering role. It states quite clearly that its policy is to "take the initiative in providing Red Cross services when necessary until other provision, official or non-official, is made. When it does manage to off-load a function to someone else, there are always other avenues of community service to explore. To adapt oneself to new conditions is the secret of success and survival," they say.

The Disaster Preparedness Plans are also being stepped up. "For many years no one thought of Britain as disaster prone," says Dame Anne Bryans, vice-chairman of the society. "Aberfan taught us that this is not so. So does the increasing number of air catastrophes and multiple motorway crashes. To ensure that the society is able to cope with jumbo-jets landing in back yards, more mock disasters are staged to keep us in tip-top operational condition."

Perhaps one of the most interesting developments in Red Cross work in the last decade — and one which has gathered considerable momentum since the mid-sixties — is the care of the mentally ill and handicapped. "We are really reflecting the changing attitude of society," says Miss Maude Jones, the deputy director-general. "Mental illness is now as acceptable as the flu. It isn't all that easy for our members to do a great deal of work in mental institutions because they are usually placed in the heart of the country. However, where possible we can help to bridge the gap between the hospital and the outside world, particularly for those about to be discharged, by taking them shopping, or perhaps to the cinema. And when they come out of hospital a trained Red Cross worker can lighten the case load of the psychiatric social worker."

To lessen the effects of institutionalisation — whether it be in a hospital for the ill or a home for the handicapped — the Red Cross has trained 1,000 of its members in beauty therapy. The society is, after all, committed to doing anything to take the worry, frustration, and boredom out of illness.



"Operation Shipwreck," a mock disaster staged recently at Southsea by the Hampshire branch of the Red Cross.

Three flags, two organisations

from THOMAS PATRICK in Geneva

THE Red Cross is not international; it flies under three flags — the largest being the reverse of the Swiss flag, the other two are the Red Crescent for the Moslem world, and the Red Lion and Sun for Iran.

There is worldwide confusion over what the Red Cross is, even in Switzerland, where it was founded in 1863. That was four years after a young Geneva businessman, Henri Dunant, was revolted by the plight of the wounded at the Battle of Solferino.

In Geneva there are many "wounded" in the attempt to coordinate genuine attempts at cooperation between the two main Red Cross bodies — the League of Red Cross Societies and the International Committee.

But there is a growing closeness between the two bodies. The committee, headed by M. Marcel Naville, is purely Swiss and purely neutral, although critics call it a secret army of Swiss diplomacy. The League of Red Cross Societies — 115 strong — is headed by an elected chairman of the Board of Governors, Señor Jose Barroso, of Mexico, with the secretary-general, Henrik Beer, of Sweden.

There is an obvious difference between the two organisations. The committee is entirely Swiss and therefore "neutral," so can, under the various Geneva Conventions, carry out humanitarian tasks in time of war.

The league, which is the central agency of all local Red Cross organisations such as the British Red Cross, has as its task natural disasters and the swift channelling of relief supplies to its local agency.

In Geneva the committee runs a staff of roughly twice that of the league, which hovers around 100. The league budget for administrative costs is about £500,000 a year, but the money spent by national societies is many times that.

Both organisations have telex channels around the world. But the committee also has a private radio

network which it is expanding and which, in case of emergency, it allows the league to use. This was the case at the start of the East-Pakistan refugee emergency.

Public confusion arises because the Red Cross symbol immediately incites respect. It has been around a long time and has a romantic connotation. But the directors of the International Committee of the Red Cross appear to rely too heavily on the traditional concept of Swiss neutrality as the sole basis for international committee action and this calls other humanitarian.

One expert told me that the committee, with all the best will in the world, has committed unnecessary errors of judgment. There are two recent ones: the dispatch of a relief plane with medical supplies and delegates from Geneva for East Pakistan which was turned back at

Karachi Airport. Reason? Lack of prior contact.

The second was the president's speech of welcome to Hirohito, the Emperor of Japan, when he visited Geneva. The president used words which offended many former prisoners of war of the Japanese in Britain and elsewhere by his complimentary reference to Japanese attachment to the Red Cross ideal. No doubt he was being polite. But critics of the international committee — and the prisoners-of-war — feel his remarks were most unfortunate.

M. Naville comes from a banking family and studied archaeology and the non-paid head of the ICRC is highly respected. He has capable and daring men on his staff like the one who, on his own, rushed to Athens airport to negotiate the release of hostages in a hijacked aircraft.

The Red Cross is far from being

a useless tool for innocent victims and can be terribly important when it comes to civilian and military prisoners of war. It can usually, though not always, as in the case of North Vietnam — be used to make contact between the captured and their families and bring some material comfort.

The Geneva Conventions, which were signed by 125 countries as late as 1949, make rules for treatment of people during war. What is war? The United Nations is already moving into the Red Cross area with the focal point operation for refugees from East Pakistan in India. So is the century-old Red Cross concept dying out?

Next year at ambassadorial level, an attempt will be made to bring the Geneva Conventions up to date to include guerrilla warfare and political refugees in a rational way.

FOOTNOTE: No new demands for separate symbols for the Red Cross will be accepted. Israel uses, without official permission, "The Red Star of David," but the Sudan went along with the rules and accepted a refusal for a flag showing "The Red Hippopotamus of the Sudan."

Irish stew

DEREK BROWN reports from Londonderry on the work of the Red Cross there

IT was an odd experience to drive into the Creggan Estate at midday, two of us in a Mini-car with a little Red Cross sticker on the windscreen. There we were, an English reporter and an Irish lady with an impeccably English voice, in the middle of what is arguably the most intractably anti-British patch of Ulster, at a time of upheaval only a fraction short of revolution.

Even more incongruous was the reason for our visit. We had come to see the Red Cross meals-on-wheels service, a service which in Clockheaton or Crawley would seem prosaic but hardly remarkable. There in Creggan, it was the other way round. There is nothing prosaic about delivering meals to desperately needy old folk when you are quite likely to be cut off by barricades, or find yourself caught up in a gun fight.

It is quite remarkable to see these women doing the rounds of the barricaded Catholic strongholds. Many of them have plummy English voices. Their elegant clothes and, for the most part, smart cars — one woman took the Irish stew in the round in the boot of an MG sports car — are in marked contrast with the squalor and shabbiness of the areas they visit.

Yet heaven forbid that this should be taken as a snide or sniggering description: it is worth noting because it is truly remarkable. The fact that English, or at least Anglicised Irish, women can regularly do good work in areas where troops have to move about in armoured convoys, is one of the two most revealing things about the work of the Red Cross in Londonderry, and indeed the whole of Northern Ireland.

The other revelation is that there are no Red Cross ambulances, first aid posts, or nursing stations operating in riot areas; indeed, all eight branches have been told that they must not attend any gun battles or riots unless specifically asked to do so by the army.

The request never comes, and the reason is tactical. The army has its own doctors and ambulances, and is well equipped to take care of its own wounded. If the casualty belongs to the "other side," there is often a macabre race for the wounded man or body. Reports of wounded snipers and rioters being pulled into the shadows by their comrades are commonplace. The army is eager to know who has been hurt, but the IRA likes to look after its own. The army has therefore asked the volunteer first aid agencies like Red Cross and St John's to keep out of riot situations, with the proviso

that they can be called in if the army medical facilities are overwhelmed.

In the meantime, 2,400 or so active members of the Red Cross in Northern Ireland — not all of them have first aid training — are only called on to give help when they happen to find themselves at the scene of one of the depressingly frequent riots and bomb attacks.

In the early days of the troubles in 1969, it was vastly different. Then the army was not sufficiently equipped to take care of all the casualties resulting from riots, which were much larger in scale than they are now. The Red Cross, particularly in Belfast, did its full share of first-aiding. One of the four Red Cross ambulances in Belfast still has the bullet scars from those days.

The Red Cross is one of the voluntary organisations helping to draw up an emergency plan to deal with any really big disaster, like a major fire or explosion in a large hotel. Its first aid and nursing activities at present are mainly confined to training, and to sending small detachments to race meetings and the like.

But the organisation is far from dormant. The major emphasis of Red Cross work in Ulster is no longer on first aid, but rather on welfare. The City of Londonderry branch, formed

ten years ago, provides an ideal illustration of the day-to-day work going on in this field.

The first task taken on by the new branch was to provide and operate a hospital trolley shop in the new Altnagelvin general hospital. There are trolley shops in three Londonderry hospitals now, each operating two days a week. After this modest start, the branch spent four years organising what has become its most impressive achievement — the meals-on-wheels service. The local authority provides the cash and the food but the Red Cross members do the demanding and often take out about 80 meals, on four days a week, to old and handicapped people in all parts of the city, using their own cars without getting any pay or allowances.

Anywhere else it would be admirable. In Londonderry, it is almost heroic. The Red Cross symbol on these women's cars gives them a certain amount of protection, but no symbol protects anyone from an unexpected bullet or a mis-aimed brick. Naturally the service cannot go on in a full scale riot. But often enough when there is a dangerous situation, the women drive through the riotous and the ever-watchful vigilantes.

It is difficult to describe the ever-present fear and tension in the Catholic areas of Londonderry: the piles of rubble; the tiny children playing war games; the little boys picking up stones to throw at armed troops, and the desperate, almost hysterical, dislike of the British.

Perhaps the organisation's greatest achievement is that it has overcome the distrust of the local community. None of the Red Cross workers live in the Bogside or Creggan areas, but day after day they drive in and are welcomed. There has never been any real trouble from the vigilantes, or the more sinister men in the background. At first, the branch had to overcome some suspicion because it belonged to the "British" Red Cross Society.

But the old folk who take the meals, whose sympathies, one suspects, are probably no less virulently anti-British, are almost pathetically eager to praise the Red Cross women. They are not all Catholics, of course; the rounds are also made by Protestant enclaves, and it is possible for a volunteer to deliver successive meals to a diehard loyalist and then a fanatical republican.

For all the "customers," the visit gives a small measure of normality and friendliness to virtually helpless people too often affected by the bitterness around them. The women always

have a few moments to chat or give advice or comfort. Some of the old people tell of the CS gas which drifted into their homes; others are worried sick about not being able to draw their pensions or pay their rent. Sometimes the women can help. If they cannot, they pass on the requests for help to doctors or other welfare agencies.

Once a week, the Red Cross runs a club for the handicapped, and drives members to and from the meetings in its own minibus. The same bus is used to take old people on holidays and day trips.

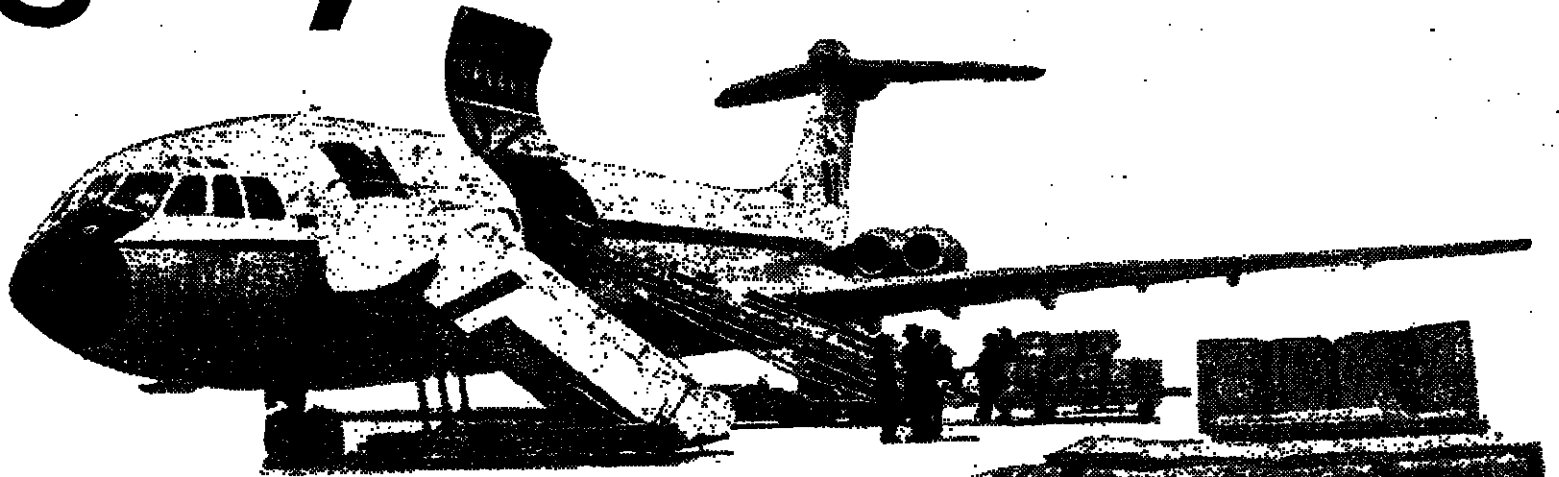
Other members visit the fine new mental hospital at Gransha, taking sweets and tobacco to the patients. Some of the members who readily drive into the Bogside several days a week say they would be much too nervous to go to Gransha.

The 120 members of the Londonderry branch, nearly all women, are in many respects forerunners of a new Ulster and elsewhere is increasingly turning to welfare work and away from the old image of the starved and endless lectures on broken bones and bandages. If the Red Cross in Northern Ireland can make a success of welfare work in its own fractured community, it may have something to teach its colleagues in less troubled lands.

هكذا من النجول

To the lucky ones amongst you we're just a flag day.

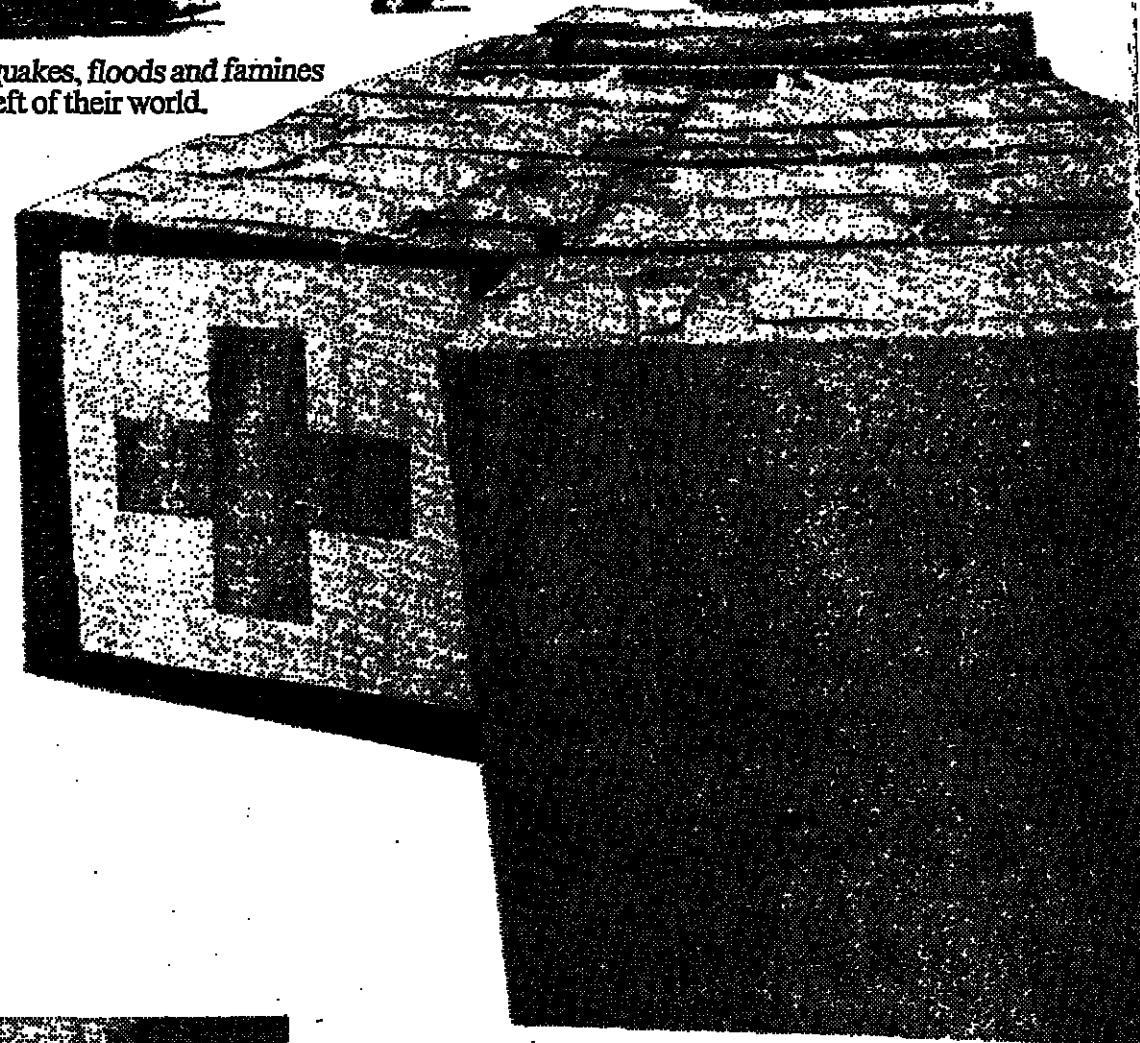
Peace
casualty
by LINDA CH



To victims of earthquakes, floods and famines we help salvage what's left of their world.



In war, we trace the missing. Care for the wounded. Check on the treatment of prisoners. Give them medicine, food, blankets. And most of all, hope.



Give the elderly a hand to run their own homes. And when they have to give them up, we're there to help.

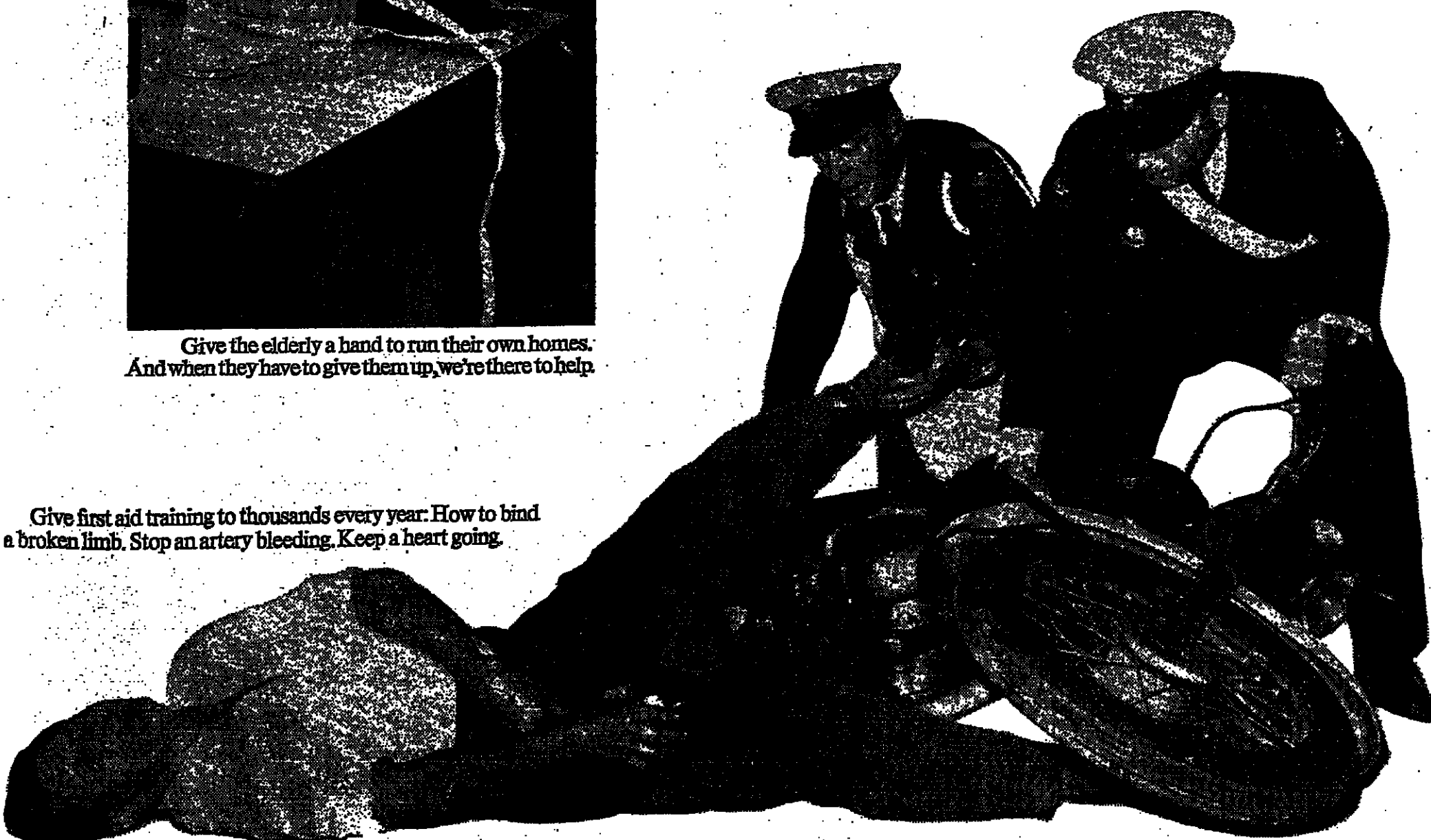


Help isn't always a food parcel. There are the deaf, the handicapped and the disabled at home to worry about.



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Give first aid training to thousands every year. How to bind a broken limb. Stop an artery bleeding. Keep a heart going.



The Red Cross

German firms trapped in price pincers

West German industry now appears to be caught in a severe profit squeeze as a result of rising wage demands—which climaxed yesterday in a strike by the key metal workers' union—and reduced export revenue following the D-mark float.

For example, Daimler-Benz yesterday forecast sharply reduced profit in spite of satisfactory sales. A strike started there this week, and the company has been badly hit in export markets. According to Herr Heinz Hoppe, a board member, every percentage point rise in the value of the D-mark costs the company 35 million D-marks (about £41 millions) and each percentage point of wage rise costs 22 million D-marks (about £21 millions).

Tea stake taken by Indonesia

Anglo-Indonesian Plantations, a London-based company owning rubber and tea estates in Java, is reported to have agreed to transfer all its interests in capital investment in Pamunahan and Tjassan Lands Plantation to the Indonesian Government.

Antara, the official Indonesian news agency said that the Indonesian Government will pay \$3 millions compensation to AIP. P and T Lands are extensive tea and rubber plantations in West Java established in 1897. In 1962 they were nationalised but returned on March 3, 1970, to AIP.

The Indonesian Government and AIP will establish a joint venture to operate the plantations with a capital of about \$375,000. AIP will own 80 per cent and the Indonesian Government 20 per cent of the shares.

11 per cent wage claim, and the D-mark is floating nearly 10 per cent higher than company financial planners expected when they made their last profit forecasts.

Braun, the domestic appliance company which exports more than half its output, is another company reporting squeezed profit, in spite of a rise in sales of more than 14 per cent.

Vavasseur in property takeover

Roeday Properties has acquired all the capital of Rackwell Developments from Mr. Paul Rackham. At October 31, Rackwell owned a property portfolio costing £800,000 financed mainly by bank borrowings.

The effect of the transaction will be to consolidate all the property interests of Mr. Rackham in the Roeday property group which is, and will continue to be, owned 51 per cent by Vavasseur and 49 per cent by Mr. Rackham.

To maintain the ownership of Roeday in the same proportion, Vavasseur will make an issue of its own shares to Mr. Rackham for 51 per cent of the Roeday shares which he will receive in exchange for shares in Rackwell.

The market value of the shares to be issued by Vavasseur puts a value of about £193,000 on its effective 51 per cent interest in Rackwell.

THE EUROPEAN Communities (EEC) Commission, continuing to expand the use of its powers to ensure free competition in EEC industry, opened a new proceeding against an organisation for failing to supply it with complete information in an investigation it is conducting.

The action took the form of a notice in the EEC's official gazette calling on an Italian association that controls authors' rights, the Società Italiana Degli Autori ed Editori (SIAE), to supply the answers to four stated questions within three weeks or be subject to a fine.

Last September, the commission used for the first time its power to fine companies that do not provide complete information or that supply false information in a competition investigation. In that case, it fined SA Raffinerie Tirlemontoise, a Belgian sugar refiner, \$4,000, a sum the company agreed to pay without admitting guilt.

That fine was small, commission officials conceded, but the effect was to open up access to many other EEC sugar firms that had been

EEC cracks the whip for authors' rights

allegedly hampering the EEC's continuing investigation into competition in the sugar industry.

The commission's latest action arises from its investigation into the usually single association in each EEC member State that controls the rights of authors' primarily in the recording industry.

Radio stations and record manufacturers have been following the investigation closely, EEC sources said, because they generally must comply with the associations' rules, too. Radio stations, for example, make large payments to the associations for the right to play records whose authors they control.

The commission's investigation, the official gazette notice said, resulted in a finding that these authors' rights associations take unfair advantage of a dominant position in certain EEC member States, contrary to Article 86 of the Treaty of Rome.

The investigation reported in a previously issued decision last June against the West German Authors' Rights Association, Gesellschaft für Musikalische Aufführungs- und mechanische Vervielfältigungsrechte (GEMA).

After that decision, the official gazette notice said, some other authors' rights associations agreed to end certain practices by making

changes in their rules before mid-1972. But, the notice said, the Italian SIAE "even refused to answer a request for information by the commission on June 10, 1971, in the allotted time and in a complete fashion."

The commission said in its notice that without the information it sought from the Italian association, "the commission cannot determine a possible unfair exploitation of a dominant position of the SIAE in Italy both with regard to its members and with regard to the users of musical works."

It asked for the complete text of SIAE rules governing its relations with authors and

editors and its contracts with authors and editors, with the Italian State radio (RAI) and with the record manufacturers.

Failing to receive the complete information it asked, the commission has the power to fine the association either a lump sum of up to \$5,000 or up to \$1,000 for each day the information is not supplied after a date that would be fixed in a decision imposing the fine.

The commission has been increasing its use of powers to regulate competition this year, taking advantage for the first time of a section of the Treaty of Rome (Article 86) barring firms from taking unfair advantage of a dominant position.

In a still outstanding case the commission accuses a continental can company, Europemballage Corporation of taking unfair advantage of a dominant position, through acquisitions in the metal can industry.

Europemballage lawyers currently are meeting privately with commission officials to try to prove the fine wrong.

Fed adopts tighter US money policy

Soon after President Nixon's August 15 announcement of his new economic policy, the Federal Reserve Board's Open Market Committee voted to further curb the growth of the US money supply. The move could imply higher interest rates soon.

It has just been disclosed that at its August 24 meeting, the policy-making panel decided "to achieve more moderate growth in monetary and credit aggregates over the months ahead" in order to aid the anti-inflation goals of the Nixon Administration's economic plan.

The Committee noted that the US money supply—the sum of currency in circulation plus demand deposits—continued to grow rapidly in July at an annual rate only slightly below the 11.5 per cent pace of the second quarter.

At its June meeting the committee had voted to slow the growth rate to 9 per cent and in July it supported a policy designed to curb growth even further.

The Open Market Committee noted that President Nixon's wage-price freeze and tax package of August 15 "enhances prospects for higher rates of growth in real economic activity, increased job opportunities, and curtailed inflationary pressures."

A staff analysis presented at the meeting predicted that the new economic policy should cause a lower rate of monetary growth over the rest of the year.

Mills to visit EEC

Mr. Wilbur Mills, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the US House of Representatives, will visit Brussels with most of his 25-member committee for talks with senior EEC officials from January 10 to 13, an EEC spokesman said.

The talks were due to have been held in October but had to be postponed because of the heavy congressional workload arising from legislation needed to implement President Nixon's new economic policy, announced in August.

EEC officials view the committee visit as an opportunity to present the European point of view to the important legislative body and particularly to its chairman, Mr. Mills, a Democrat, has shown more sympathy towards European reaction to the new economic policy than the Republican Administration.

Scotland leases for Acmin

Acmin Explorations, an Australian explorer 49 per cent owned by Acemex, which is conducting a search for minerals in Britain, has acquired two prospects in the central Northern Highlands of Scotland.

The group, in its annual report, also discloses having obtained a 5 per cent participation in a North Sea oil consortium headed by Clinton International, an American oil company.

The first UK agreement signed by Acmin earlier this year was with a subsidiary of ICI and enabled Acmin to prospect for lead and zinc on 70 square miles at Weardale in the North Pennines. The Church of England, which owns the freehold of the property, is entitled to a royalty from any find.

Reporting on this prospect, Mr. Ralph Ford, the company's chairman, states: "Results to date indicate that the main veins worked underground are traceable on the surface by geochemical methods and that two horizons of mineralisation may be present within the carboniferous sequence on the area under investigation."

In Australia, Acmin has dropped a number of prospects following full investigation. Evaluation continues on the other areas held by the company.

5 per cent rise likely in OPEC oil price

Vienna, November 23

Experts from six Persian Gulf nations met major Western oil companies today to demand another increase in the price which the companies pay for Middle Eastern oil.

The oil-producing nations said the "de facto devaluation" of the American dollar since August had cut their oil revenues by 4 to 8 per cent, and they demanded that the oil companies should pay a higher price to make up this loss.

The controversy was not expected to be settled until next month at the earliest, but observers here predict an eventual price increase of about 5 per cent which the customer will have to meet.

Such an increase would come to no more than 4p a barrel, but the total would be nearly \$400 millions a year.

The meeting began yesterday in the headquarters here of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries which covers 11 nations responsible for 83 per cent of the world's oil exports. Only six of OPEC's members — Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, and Qatar — were represented at the talks here, which officials said would go on until some common ground is reached.

The financial experts were under orders to come up with data on which both sides could agree — a difficult task considering the varying rates of the dollar's decline around the world. OPEC members will hold a ministerial meeting in Abu Dhabi on December 7 to draw up a bargaining position for talks with the companies which will agree on the final price adjustment.

At a meeting with the six Persian Gulf nations in Tehran on February 14, the oil companies agreed — under threat of boycott — to a new structure that added about 30 per cent to the posted price which the companies pay for the oil they drill in the Middle East.

But an escape clause gave OPEC members the right to seek an increase if the dollar lost its value. When the dollar began to float against other world currencies, OPEC invoked this clause.

Neither OPEC, its member nations, nor the companies would comment on the course of the talks.—UPI.

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Upturn hope

US BANKERS are predicting an improved economy next year. Sixty-four per cent of 686 bankers responding to a survey by First National Bank of Chicago said they expect an upturn next year.

In a similar survey last year, only half the respondents expected improvement.

Renslade and AIF buy £9M offices

By ALFRED GINGELL

Amalgamated Investment Property Company is paying millions cash for the Port London Authority's head office at Trinity Square, the high point in the City of London. The deal, which the chairman Mr. Gabriel Harrison, believes is the largest single property purchase made in London in a year, brings the group's development programme near £50 millions mark.

The purchase is being handled by the group's subsidiary, Renslade Investment (Trinity Square) which formed for the deal. It is another joint venture between Amalgamated Investment Property and Mr. Michael Rivkin's private Rensla Group.

The Port of London Authority building was completed in 1931 and was opened by Lord George as his last official act as Prime Minister. The office building which has a ground area of about 250,000 sq. ft., occupies an island site at the purchase includes a quarter of an acre of freehold garden, immediately adjoining the waterfront.

Mr. Harrison released the news of the deal at the annual meeting of Amalgamated Investment in London when he reported that the formal documents for the group's £27 million offer for Grand Junction would go out soon.

Following the meeting, Rivkin indicated that his Rensla group might announce further joint deals with AIF, but he did not say where.

Allied Carpet share offer

Singer and Friedlander said yesterday that arrangements are in hand for an offer for sale of 1,400,000 ordinary shares of Allied Carpet Stores at 168p share.

Allied operates a chain of specialist retail stores selling a wide range of carpets. At present, most of the stores are in the Midlands, but the group is expanding into other areas. Full details will be published on November 29. Brokers to the issue are Vickers, De Costa in London, and Murray in Birmingham.

Gold Fields



Mr. J. D. McCall reviews the Group's activities

'Currency uncertainties and the present weakness in many metal prices will not remain indefinitely and we are well poised throughout the Group to stride ahead once again as soon as conditions become more settled...'

Extracts from the Chairman's Statement for 1971:

Group Financial Results
In a year of falling metal prices the Group's profit before tax declined from the 1970 record figure of £27.7 million to £24.6 million. Revenue from mining and quarrying companies fell by some £2 million and income from industrial and commercial companies also decreased. Major factors contributing to the fall in income from mining operations were the decline in the price of copper and the further operating losses incurred by American Zinc. After deducting taxation and minority interests, the Group profit of £12 million was only some 5 per cent down on last year and well above the 1969 figure. Total assets, including quoted investments at their Stock Exchange values, rose by £3 million to £326 million.

Developments in Southern Africa
Interests in Southern Africa contributed £14.3 million to Group revenue, 41 per cent of the total. Production of gold by Group administered mines reached a record 6.3 million ounces equivalent to 15 per cent of the free world's output and premium income received amounted to nearly £8 million. If the South African economy is to grow in relation to its potential, the fullest use must be made of reserves of labour whether white or non-white. This is a matter which is constantly being urged and emphasised by the management of our South African group of companies. West Driefontein again achieved a record in gold production. Production at East Driefontein is now scheduled to start early in 1973, and full-scale operations should still be achieved on target in 1976. The underground fire at Kloof which broke out last June, has been sealed off and the scale of operations is now back to normal. As existing capital programmes are completed, an improvement in earnings is expected from the Group's base metal interests in the Transvaal and in South West Africa.

The net assets of the new company emanating from the merger of West Wits Areas Limited and Gold Fields of South Africa Limited based on June 1971 figures will amount to approximately £125 million.

Activities in Australia
Revenue from Australian interests at £11.5 million fell

short of the record level of the previous year but represented one-third of the Group's total revenue. Profits of base metal producers were severely affected by the general decline in metal prices; the average price per ton of copper sold by Mount Lyell decreased by 25 per cent and revenue per ton of tin at Renison fell by 7 per cent. Both producers were also faced with substantially higher costs, largely attributable to national wage increases. Good progress was made at Mount Goldsworthy with an expansion programme to increase production of iron ore to 8 million tons per annum in 1973. Gold Fields Australia acquired an 11 per cent interest in a joint venture to explore and, if justified, develop the McCarney's

Monster and Western Ridge areas in Western Australia. Early indications from drilling are most encouraging. Associated Minerals and Western Titanium, the Group's beach sand producers, had a satisfactory year but there was an easing in the demand for certain of their products.

North American Interests
In Canada, the sharp increase in the net income of Newconex was partly due to the profitable sale of Pacific Truck and Trailer and partly to the significant advance in profits on realisation of investments. At a meeting held on 10th November in St. Louis, American Zinc shareholders agreed to the sale of the

Company's mining, quarrying and oxide operations to the American Smelting and Refining Company to become effective on 29th November. Meanwhile, the East St. Louis smelter is under option to American Metal Climax. If these transactions go through, American Zinc's remaining assets will consist mainly of an interest in two base metal prospects, one currently being investigated, and a very substantial tax loss which may or may not be turned to account. In addition, American Zinc will receive payments from Asarco over the next five years related to the price of zinc and the output from its former mines in Tennessee. The consideration payable on completion of the sale to Asarco is more than enough to enable immediate repayment by American Zinc of its indebtedness to the banks. From the realisation of other assets and from further payments from Asarco, it is expected that American Zinc would be able to repay its indebtedness to Gold Fields. At the year end the Group's equity interest in American Zinc was wholly written off against reserves.

Progress in the United Kingdom
The contribution of operations in the United Kingdom amounted to 19 per cent of Group revenue. Amalgamated Roadstone's turnover increased by 19 per cent and net profit rose by 73 per cent. Alumasc had a very good year and strenuous efforts were made to obtain new markets on the Continent; its Luxembourg subsidiary has started the current year with a good order book. The Wheel Jane in Cornwall started up operations and initially is aiming to produce 1,400 tons of tin per annum. When operations have settled down, the economics of doubling this rate of output will be examined. The introduction of cash grants for approved exploration projects was encouraging but it would be in the national interest that legislation should be enacted to facilitate, where appropriate, both access to land for prospecting purposes and for the acquisition of mining rights.

Looking Ahead
In the past year the free gold market has been an outstanding performer among metal markets. As far as we can ascertain virtually all newly mined gold was sold on this market which also absorbed large private holdings of gold bars. Commercial users took all the available supplies and their demands are growing. Over the past 12 months on the London Metal Exchange—copper, silver, lead and tin—have on average fallen by around 15 per cent. The free prices of nickel and platinum have fallen by not less than 15 per cent. The free price of gold on the other hand has risen approximately 15 per cent, and is expected to rise further during the years to come. Whatever happens therefore in the monetary system, I believe that we are in a strong position as a producer of gold. It is not considered that the Group will be materially affected in the context of its existing operations as a result of Britain joining the European Economic Community. However, if we go into Europe, the creation of a market of 250 million people must present a challenge which we shall accept and a re-examination will be made of any aspects of the Group's business where new opportunities could arise. In the year under review, the Group as a whole spent approximately £2 million on matters concerning environment. In the United Kingdom, contrary to some views expressed in public, it can be shown that groups such as Gold Fields are playing a full part in maintaining the beauty of the countryside without denying the economy the much needed benefits of a domestic mining industry. The short term prospect for the Group must be viewed against the general background of currency uncertainties and the present weakness in many metal prices which must affect profits in those commodities. These factors will not remain indefinitely, however, and the Group is well poised to stride ahead once again as soon as conditions become more settled.

Consolidated Gold Fields Limited

Copies of the Report and Accounts and the full text of the Chairman's Speech may be obtained from the Company's Registered Office, 49 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6BQ.

Salient Features from the Accounts of the Group	1971	1970
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE	£'000	£'000
Group operating profit	24,616	27,775
Taxation	6,624	10,479
Net profit for the year after tax and outside shareholders' interests	12,088	12,717
per ordinary share*	13.91p	15.28p
Ordinary dividends — cost to the Company	6,282	6,284
per share*	7.3p	7.29p
Shareholders' funds — Issued capital and reserves	86,600	87,000
Capital employed — Shareholders' funds, outside shareholders' interests, debentures and loans and deferred liabilities	180,000	184,300
Fixed assets	83,000	82,100
Net current assets	25,100	37,900
Quoted investments — book value	59,500	54,500
stock exchange value	159,400	147,000

*Adjusted in respect of increase in capital.

CAREERS FOR SALESMEN

When the pods go pop

by KENNETH J. B. WEBB
Vice-chairman of Birds Eye Foods

SOMEHOW, the British are going to have to come to terms with selling. The old stereotype of the man with one foot in the door dies hard in the average intellectual's imagination although the art (or science) of marketing has given the whole thing a kind of respectability in the past decade or so.

Now Europe beckons, and the purpose of our 10-year pursuit will become evident as we try to find out what we can sell in a market of 400 million people. It might be frozen foods; it might be machine tools; it might be computers. Or it might simply be tourism and hotels, if that is what the customer really wants. Whatever it is, we shall have to sell it and selling demands salesmen.

The great debate about Europe has been predicated on the need for political unity and a common defence policy, but the way in which we have sold ourselves and our goods in 10 years' time will tell us whether we have succeeded in creating a real unity beneath the posturing of the politicians and the journalists.

When I started selling over 20 years ago the world was still nodding wisely over Willy Loman's failure in Arthur Miller's "Death of a Salesman," overlooking the fact that this was already history, and that university graduates were beginning to move into business in their thousands, bringing with them the numerate skills that would be called for in this technological age. The hard reality of selling is the final face-to-face confrontation, but before any modern salesman gets to the prospect's outer office nowadays he can have been through a training programme every bit as rigorous and demanding as that undertaken by those young men who enter the more traditional professions, such as accounting or engineering.

I count myself fortunate in having started my own selling career in one of the Unilever consumer goods companies where "Do you know what we sold last week?" was the normal Monday morning greeting between managers. Mind you, this did not always then mean that the salesman himself was accorded the status appropriate to his apparent importance. That came later as more salesmen succeeded not only in expressing themselves articulately to their customers but also in contributing to their own company's marketing policy. The contribution was particularly forthcoming when encouraged by progressive senior management, who recognised that the "revolution in retailing" called for a new kind of sales negotiator.

Technical sector

As a sales training manager, I was, in the early years of the fifties, at the beginning of this search for the new style salesmen, especially the really valuable property—the Charlie George or Alan Knott of selling—the young man who was keen to accept the arduous early years of repetitive learning and the practice of skills that might eventually lead to stardom. I had myself been coached by a group of experienced sales managers who had endeavored in me a sense of determination to succeed in my chosen entry into the business world. They adopted a wise and acceptable mixture of

exhortation and encouragement, but I am certain that many potentially star salesmen remain undiscovered because of the lack of interest or sensitivity of company management.

Until recently, marketing information came almost exclusively from the salesman, who was often the only link with the customer, whether the customer was a retailer of food or a purchasing officer in an engineering factory. Today, we have such aids as market research, instant statistics and work study, and the marketing manager will often prepare the ground by working out the final detail of the operational instruction. But we still have to recognise the importance of personality conflict in the purchasing decision, and that means starting, always starting, with the customer in mind.

Marketing has taken longer to establish itself in the technical sector of business than it has in the fast-moving consumer goods market, but there is significance in the fact that the Institute of Sales Management was renamed the Institute of Marketing in 1960, and that marketing and selling tend to be seen nowadays as distinct, though complementary skills.

A sales presentation in 1971 might take place in the buyer's office, but it is just as likely to take the form of a theatrical event with film, tape, live performers, pop and music playing a part. The old and motorcar companies frequently put on complex and imaginative dealer presentations that call for the kind of skills that might have been found 40 years ago in C. B. Cochran or Dischinger—the skills of the showman.

So, you have the two ends of the spectrum—the numerate skills that enable the salesman to grapple with computer data sheets of sales statistics and the creative, imaginative flair of Barnum and Bailey.

But product knowledge and customer knowledge are still pre-eminent and in my own company we have recently completed a massive study of super-market profitability which we published this year under the title of "A Case for Profit." This was not about frozen foods as such: it was about the way supermarkets operate and make their money in the seventies, and we did it because we wanted to know more about our customers' problems so that we could position ourselves in the store with a greater understanding of their purchasing decisions (and there is no difference in principle between that kind of investigation and the studies undertaken by industrial companies to discover the motives behind their customers' purchasing decisions). We are presenting this study now to the top management of major supermarkets and multiple companies in the United Kingdom, and it is the salesmen of the company who are putting the presentations. There are slides, films, tapes and verbal contributions, all designed to illuminate the complex numerical data we have unearthed in this study.

The salesmen who deal with these larger customers have to be capable of dealing with top directors, which means that they are senior men in their own right, capable of drawing top salaries. A National Account's sales manager can earn over £5,000 at 30 and his career progression can take him to the top. I need hardly mention Lord Stokes of British Leyland as an

example of the heights to which a good salesman can aspire. In my own company we have a sales director who, for years, was a salesman, a district manager, a sales office manager, a marketing manager and, finally, a general sales manager and sales director. And six members of an eight-man board all had some practical sales experience in their early careers.

Again, I was fortunate in joining my present company at a time when it was entering a period of major growth with an entrepreneur at the top. But our success in this market depends quite considerably on our sales and distribution network of 45 depots and 600 salesmen and salesgirls. The organisation of such a sales force calls for another skill which, in the final analysis, is most important—the skill of organisation, management and direction.

Another dimension

In technically based companies the salesman's role is often more crucial financially than it is in companies serving the retail and distributive trades. He may need to have had an engineering or scientific background and it frequently happens that he becomes a salesman because the company needs to communicate not with buyers and purchasing officers but with engineers and scientists who would be sceptical of the traditional salesman's approach. And as new products in, for example, the aerospace and computer industries become more complex, considerable and detailed product knowledge will be needed to convert a prospect into a customer and a customer into a satisfied user.

But a good salesman in any market must be prepared to make himself familiar with the way in which his product is likely to be used in his customer's business. This is why so many engineers in a manufacturing industry turn themselves into application engineers, frequently spending as much time in their customers' workshops as they do in their own. It is more than probable that product modifications and improvements emerge from these direct contacts with engineering customers just as the presentation of food changes character as the food manufacturer learns more about his own customers.

So application engineers proliferate, dealer benefit programmes become more elaborate, equipment leasing options become available, and all this adds another dimension to the description of a salesman's job.

I may have painted a picture of a paragon, and I may have deterred as many people from entering selling as I have encouraged. But the \$64,000 question that many of us have to face sooner or later is whether we would have our own son enter the same profession as ourselves. My son is studying economics and social sciences and has acquired a second language. It would not displease me in the least if he decided to become a salesman. This could be the key profession of the seventies and eighties, as I implied at the beginning of this article, it is our skills and techniques in selling that could ensure that Britain does profit from entering the huge market open to us within an enlarged European Community.

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- * Multiproduct Group
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Commercially mature men with 4-5 years experience as business system or machine salesmen, who understand the market and office systems will want to learn more about Philips Electronics.

This young and vigorous member of the Philips concern is building on the success of its exciting and expanding range of products. It has the strengths which will enable you to fully exercise those professional sales skills which should be earning you £4,500 p.a. and more!

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Telephone: Ian M. Toombs on 01-730-1530

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NORTHERN AREA REPRESENTATIVE

The South Sea Bubble Ltd., who are import/exporters of high fashion clothing for men and women, require a Northern Area representative for their home sales team. The responsibility covers promotion of sales to department stores, boutiques and fashion houses in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Westmorland, Cumberland, County Durham and Northumberland.

The successful applicant will have proven sales record and will preferably be experienced in working from home. Salary £100 per month plus commission. A new Estate car is provided (changed every 24 months). For interview and further details contact:

Marketing Manager,
THE SOUTH SEA BUBBLE LIMITED,
30 Collingham Gardens, London S.W.5.
Tel: 01-370 6074.

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A leading U.K. Label Specialist requires an Executive possessing a wide knowledge of print processes, East Scotland based. A high salary is offered plus an incentive bonus. A Non-contributory Pension Scheme, a Company Car and Fringe Benefits. Reply to:

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Field Sales Manager
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061-832 9191

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITIES

LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

CHEMISTRY DEMONSTRATORS

Applications are invited from graduates in Chemistry for the post of CHEMISTRY DEMONSTRATOR in CHEMISTRY. Successful candidates will be required to teach a high degree of chemistry. Salary: £500 x 500 = £250,000 p.a. Further particulars and applications should be sent to the Head of Department of Chemistry, Loughborough University, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

Australian National University

Research School of Social Sciences
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP OF SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Applications are invited for a Research Fellowship or Senior Research Fellowship in the Department of Law. The successful candidate will be required to teach a high degree of law. Salary: £500 x 500 = £250,000 p.a. Further particulars and applications should be sent to the Head of Department of Law, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.

The salary of a Research Fellow is determined within the range £45,000 to £55,000 p.a. The salary of a Senior Research Fellow is determined within the range £55,000 to £65,000 p.a. The salary of a Research Fellow is determined within the range £45,000 to £55,000 p.a. The salary of a Senior Research Fellow is determined within the range £55,000 to £65,000 p.a. The salary of a Research Fellow is determined within the range £45,000 to £55,000 p.a. The salary of a Senior Research Fellow is determined within the range £55,000 to £65,000 p.a.

University of East Anglia
School of Environmental Science
STATISTICIAN OR METEOROLOGIST/HYDROLOGIST

To investigate medium to long-term variations in the climate of the North Sea and the English Channel, the School of Environmental Science, University of East Anglia, is seeking a Statistician or Meteorologist/Hydrologist. The successful candidate will be required to teach a high degree of statistics or meteorology/hydrology. Salary: £500 x 500 = £250,000 p.a. Further particulars and applications should be sent to the Head of School of Environmental Science, University of East Anglia, Norwich, Norfolk, NR4 7TJ.

University of Liverpool
School of Education
Applications are invited for a Lecturer in Educational Psychology. The successful candidate will be required to teach a high degree of educational psychology. Salary: £500 x 500 = £250,000 p.a. Further particulars and applications should be sent to the Head of School of Education, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, Merseyside, L69 3GB.

University of Manchester
Department of Engineering (Civil)
Applications are invited for a Lecturer in Engineering (Civil). The successful candidate will be required to teach a high degree of engineering (civil). Salary: £500 x 500 = £250,000 p.a. Further particulars and applications should be sent to the Head of Department of Engineering (Civil), University of Manchester, Manchester, M13 9PL.

University of Natal
Department of Mechanical Engineering, Durban
Applications are invited for a Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering. The successful candidate will be required to teach a high degree of mechanical engineering. Salary: £500 x 500 = £250,000 p.a. Further particulars and applications should be sent to the Head of Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Natal, Durban, Natal, 3201.

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Applications are invited for a Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering. The successful candidate will be required to teach a high degree of mechanical engineering. Salary: £500 x 500 = £250,000 p.a. Further particulars and applications should be sent to the Head of Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Natal, Durban, Natal, 3201.

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OVERSEAS APPOINTMENT

U.K. COMPANY SEEKING

TECHNICAL SALES MANAGER

AND

ASSISTANT TECHNICAL SALES MANAGER

for Subsidiary Companies in Nigeria and Ghana representing important British, Continental and American manufacturers of Science, Educational and Laboratory Equipment selling to Universities, Colleges, Schools, Research Laboratories, Hospitals, Age Group : 30 to 35 years.

Thorough grasp of sales organisation, commercial management and administration essential.

Job requires drive, stamina, leadership. Starting salary and cash allowances: up to £3,500, with guaranteed annual increment.

In addition fringe benefits which include family travel allowance, education allowance, car allowance, fully furnished accommodation, regular home leave on full salary.

Apply to: Company Secretary
ROURA & FORGAS LTD.
Colquhoun House, 27/37 Broadwick Street, London W1V 2NE

SALESMEN: HOW DOES YOUR JOB COMPARE WITH OUR CAREER?

Compare the prospects.

Over the last two years we've doubled our turnover. We're still growing. There's still plenty of room.

If you've got the ability, we'll supply the money and the opportunity.

We're looking for young men (say, 21-30) preferably with 'A' Level or good 'O' Level qualifications.

Compare the training.

The minute you join Olivetti, you go on your first training course. It consists of four weeks at our new training centre in Surrey. We'll teach you to be professional salesmen of typewriters, adding machines and calculators.

Then you'll get a territory of your own, where you'll spend between 12 and 18 months (being trained all the time). After that, you should be ready for promotion. So we'll train you for specialist jobs, such as selling micro-computers or accounting machines.

The next step could be into management. Again, we'll train you before we ask you to do the job. In fact, you get continuous training from the day you join.

Compare the money.

Olivetti will start you on a minimum of £1000 a year, then bump you up rapidly.

You'll get a £100 raise after just six months. All being well you'll get this again when you've been with us a year. During this first year you'll also get the chance to pick up another £500 in bonuses. (The average first year bonus is £300.)

By the time you've been with us three years, you should be getting close to £3000 a year. And it doesn't stop there. Many of our senior salesmen are making much more than that, either by selling to National Accounts, or selling sophisticated computer peripherals.

To apply, just fill in the coupon and send it to Mr. W. B. Carr, Dept. T20 (G) Olivetti Limited, 30 Berkeley Square, London, W.1. He'll send you back an application form.

Do it now. Getting a career instead of a job never hurt anyone.

I'm interested. Please send me an Olivetti application form.

Name _____

Address _____

olivetti

We promote from inside.

QUICK CROSSWORD No. 563

- ACROSS**
- Store (5).
 - Wicked in a high degree (7).
 - Sheep (3).
 - The sanctity of (5).
 - Rock-ol! (7).
 - Indiscriminately (13).
 - Pointed remark (3).
 - Snake-like animal (5).
 - Group (3).
 - Modern system of quantitative evaluation (6).
 - Secret procedure (7).
 - Famous (5).
 - Past (3).
- DOWN**
- Wandered (7).
 - Registered (5).
 - Fell (7).
 - Friend (7).
 - Referring to (3).
 - Group of possessions (13).
 - Fowl (3).
 - Some convived (13).
 - Titus, conspirator (5).
 - Disreputable (5).
 - Void space (5).
 - Strong, alkaline solution (3).
 - Eisenhower (3).
 - Scholar (7).
 - Handed (7).
 - Hebrew leader (5).
 - Obsessive word (5).
 - Possessed (3).

Solution No. 562

Across: 6 Halibut; 7 Curry; 8 Fanfare; 9 Flank; 11 Starlings; 14 Deserving; 17 Avert; 18 Armoury; 19 Scrap; 20 Beadle; 21 Jiffy; 3 Lustrous; 4 Purling; 5 Presage; 10 Granaries; 12 Servile; 13 Kestrel; 15 Toxic; 16 Order.

HORNER



The Thoughts of Citizen Doe



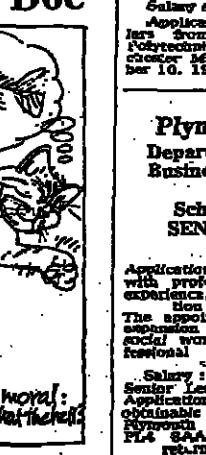
The Thoughts of Citizen Doe



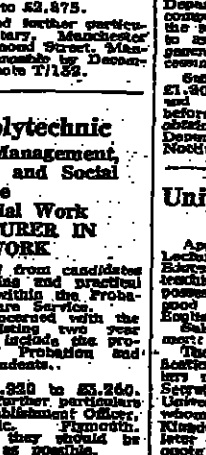
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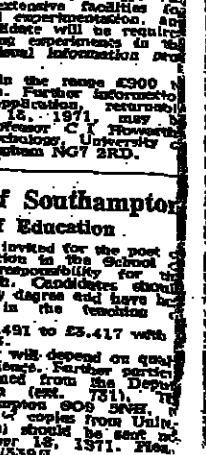
The Thoughts of Citizen Doe



The Thoughts of Citizen Doe



The Thoughts of Citizen Doe



PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITIES

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH
BUILDING OFFICER

In view of the impending retirement of the Factorial Secretary applications are invited from individuals with qualifications and experience in the supervision of building operations and the maintenance of property for the senior post in the Factorial Division of the Secretary's Office.

The title of this post and the precise allocation of duties will depend to some extent upon the qualifications of the individual appointed but he will in any case be closely concerned with the general supervision of the University's Building Programme and the maintenance of its property, including the servicing of the appropriate committees. A close knowledge of Scottish Planning and Building Regulations is desirable. Professional legal qualifications are relevant but not essential.

The salary of the post will be determined according to qualifications and experience within the range £4,500 to £5,500 per annum. The post is subject to superannuation under the Federated Superannuation System for Universities.

Further particulars are obtainable from the Secretary to the University, Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh EH8 9YL, to whom applications, giving the names of three referees, should be sent not later than 15th December, 1971. Please quote reference 4004.

University College of North Wales, Bangor
AVIAN REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY GROUP
Department of Zoology
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

A research assistant in the above group for a Post-Doctoral Research Assistant to work with Dr. J. M. Society to investigate the pattern of Gonadotropin secretion during the reproductive cycle in the domestic fowl. The research involves the use of radioimmunoassay techniques for measuring LH and the use of various techniques for measuring the release of gonadotropin from the pituitary gland. The research is carried out in the Department of Zoology, University College of North Wales, Bangor. The research assistant will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the laboratory and for the collection and care of the birds. The research assistant will also be responsible for the preparation of reports and for the presentation of papers at conferences. The research assistant will be employed on a full-time basis for a period of 12 months. The salary will be £3,500 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Department of Zoology, University College of North Wales, Bangor, by 15th December 1971.

OTHER
PUBLIC
APPOINTMENTS
APPEAR ON
PAGE 22

EDUCATIONAL

AK EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

AUSTIN LONDON BIRMINGHAM MANCHESTER GLASGOW
KNIGHT 01-437 2881 021-454 7351 081-228 1488 041-248 6171
LIMITED Applicants should write direct to the address stated in the appropriate advertisement.

POLYTECHNICS

RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP IN CONTROL ENGINEERING
Salary—£800 x £200-£500 p.a.

SUNDERLAND POLYTECHNIC
The main areas of present interest within the department are:
1. Design of nonlinear control systems using linear techniques.
2. Design of linear multivariable control systems to have specified dynamic characteristics.
3. Development of hybrid systems to implement optimization techniques.
4. Application of functional analysis to the iterative optimization of time invariant multivariable systems.
Candidates should be expected to have at least a second class honours degree or equivalent qualifications in a relevant subject. Further particulars and forms of application should be obtained from the Chief Administrative Officer, Sunderland Polytechnic, South Road, Sunderland, to whom applications should be sent not later than two weeks after the appearance of this advertisement.

COMPREHENSIVE

DEPUTY HEAD GROUP XII
Salary £3,556-£3,700

CHESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
RUNCORN DIVISIONAL EXECUTIVE
(INCORPORATING RUNCORN PRIMARY
COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL)
Headmaster: R. Hadfield, Esq., B.A.
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers (men or women) for the post of Deputy Head of this new six form primary purpose-built Comprehensive School (rising to ten form entry) due to open in September, 1972. In addition to the six form comprehensive entry, the first year group will be transferred from local secondary schools in the second, third, fourth and possibly fifth and sixth years. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Education Officer, Education Office, Watkinson Road, Runcorn, Cheshire, WA9 7JF, to whom applications should be sent not later than 15th December, 1971. It is hoped that the successful candidate could start in the new year, January, 1972. Assistance with housing is required.

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

(Re-advertisement)
PRINCIPAL, LECTURER IN THE
EDUCATION OF YOUNG CHILDREN

MADELEY COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
(STAFFSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE)
Principal: Mr. E. Johnson, B.A., M.Ed.
Applications are invited from men and women with sound initial experience for the above post in this well established college. The person appointed will be responsible for the work of a team specialising in the development of the college's educational programme, the establishment of facilities and resources for initial and in-service training. Candidates should have a sound knowledge of modern methods and materials and will be invited to take charge of a new primary school. Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Principal, Madeley College of Education, 100, The Quadrant, Stoke-on-Trent, ST4 6LJ, to whom applications should be sent not later than 15th December, 1971.

GRAMMAR

TEMPORARY PART-TIME TEACHER OF PHYSICS
CHESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
OUGHTONSTON LANE, LYMM, CHESHIRE
(Co-educational)

Wanted, for two terms, beginning 5th January, 1972, Applications from men and women with sound initial experience for the above post in this well established school. Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Head of the School, to whom they should be sent not later than 15th December, 1971.

TEACHER OF CHEMISTRY
CHESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
ASTLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL
YEW TREE LANE, DUNSTON, CHESHIRE

To 'A' level. Girls Grammar School with mixed entry. Near Peak District. 8 miles from Manchester. Modern building with well equipped laboratories. Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Head of the School, to whom they should be sent not later than 15th December, 1971.

SECONDARY

ASSISTANT MASTERS
CHESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
GREENFIELD COUNTY SECONDARY
BOYS' SCHOOL—GREENFIELD STREET
HYDE, CHESHIRE

1. Assistant Master for General Science.
2. Assistant Master for Mathematics.
Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Head of the School, to whom they should be sent not later than 15th December, 1971.

(1) MISTRESS FOR GENERAL SUBJECTS (2 POSTS)
(2) E.E. SPECIALIST
(3) MISTRESS FOR HOME ECONOMICS

CHESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
ALTRINCHAM DELAVALLEY COUNTY
SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
GREEN LANE, TRIMLEY, ALTRINCHAM

Required for January or as soon as possible in the opening new school, the above additional staff. 1. Applicants should have some experience. Possibility of 'sabbatical' leave for one post for female applicant. Ability to help with extra-curricular work would be a recommendation.
2. Applicants should be prepared to take full responsibility for the department on modern lines.
3. Applicants should be prepared to take full responsibility for the department on modern lines. Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Head of the School, to whom they should be sent not later than 15th December, 1971.

TEACHER/YOUTH LEADER
BRITON EDUCATION COMMITTEE
BRITON JUNIOR SCHOOL and the Youth and Community Centre, 100, The Quadrant, Stoke-on-Trent, ST4 6LJ, to whom applications should be sent not later than 15th December, 1971.

CHILD GUIDANCE

AREA EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST
Salary £2,526-£2,910 (under review)

WEST SUSSEX EDUCATION COMMITTEE
For the county's western area. Responsibilities include case-work, research, and supervision of educational psychologists. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, West Sussex County Council, Chichester, Sussex, on receipt of p.a.c.

Lancashire Education Committee

DIVISION 21
Registered JUNIOR
MUSIC CENTRE, Part-time

VIOLIN INSTRUCTOR
For Fridays from 4.30-6.30 pm.
Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Lancashire Education Committee, 100, The Quadrant, Stoke-on-Trent, ST4 6LJ, to whom they should be sent not later than 15th December, 1971.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL
KEIGHLEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE

SOCIAL TUTOR
The work of the Social Tutor will be concerned with the different and extensive responsibilities of 'personal development' of each student. The tutor will be responsible for the supervision of group activities involving both students and staff and the further development of social and educational links between the college and outside bodies.

Candidates should be well qualified, with good experience in teaching and/or supervising social work. Although there will be some teaching duties there will be no direct teaching. The successful candidate will be expected to have a good knowledge of the college and its staff.

The salary scale is on the Lancashire Scale of the Borough of Keighley. The scale ranges from £1,250 to £2,075 (under review) with increments of £100. There is an allowance of £125 per annum and allowances for approved qualifications and training.

Further details and applications forms from the Director of Education, Lancashire Education Committee, 100, The Quadrant, Stoke-on-Trent, ST4 6LJ, to whom they should be sent not later than 15th December, 1971.

Education Offices,
Rind House,
WICK, CAITHNESS.

Economists...

opportunities to make full use of your professional expertise and intellectual ability.

As a member of the Government Economic Service (now comprising over 200 economists), you will operate at a high professional level, fully using your skills and training in practical situations where your work will influence the Government's economic and social policies. You will be concerned with the implications of existing and proposed policies in different areas of national activity; with making analyses and forecasts; and with carrying out research necessary for policy formulation. The work is intellectually stimulating and there is the added satisfaction of applying economic theory to practical problems.

Department of Trade and Industry

Here an extremely wide range of work is undertaken. Immediate needs are in the areas of Overseas Commercial Policy—the study of economic aspects of the UK's commercial relations with overseas countries and international bodies such as OECD, UNCTAD and GATT; Home Commercial Policy—working on monopolies, mergers and restrictive practices and the analysis of

inward and outward investment; Aviation and Shipping Questions—this should interest economists in the field of transport economics; Nationalised Industries—for those knowledgeable in accountancy, statistical methodology and data processing to strengthen departmental expertise in handling financial data.

Department of Health and Social Security

In this relatively new Economic Section, headed by J. L. Nicholson, there is an increasing demand for economic advice in new areas of growing interest.

Health and Social Security Revenue and Expenditure (over one-eighth of GNP) on prices, savings, aggregate demand, and the distribution of income; and a wide range of work on Health Economics including the measurement of final output and productivity, and the programming of future requirements against available resources.

There are also vacancies in the Department of the Environment and Department of Employment.

salaries of £3475 and above. These London appointments can be either permanent and pensionable or for individually negotiated contract periods on FSSU.

Candidates, aged at least 27, or exceptionally 26, should normally have a good honours degree in economics or a closely related subject. Experience in an economic advisory capacity, or in research, or in teaching advanced economics is essential.

Fuller details of these appointments may be obtained by writing to the Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants., or by telephoning Basingstoke 29222 ext. 500 or LONDON 01-839 1706 (24-hour 'Ansafone' service), quoting A/622(4)C. Closing date 10th December 1971.

Starting salaries could be above the minimum of the scale £3425-£4575. There are prospects of promotion to positions carrying

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

EDUCATIONAL

SOUTHAMPTON

Deputy Chief
Education Officer

(£4,038 to £4,596)

Vacancy from 1st March, 1972, following the appointment of Mr. V. Williams, B.A., to the Department of Education Studies of the University of Oxford.

Buildings and
Development Officer

(£3,075 to £3,507)

Vacancy from 1st May, 1972, following the retirement of Mr. W. Massey, LL.B.

Applications invited from suitably qualified and experienced candidates.

Further particulars from: D. P. J. Browning, Chief Education Officer, Civic Centre, Southampton, SO9 4XE. Closing date 10th December, 1971.

CAITHNESS EDUCATION COMMITTEE
THURSO TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Appointment of
DEPUTY PRINCIPAL

Applications are invited for the above full-time appointment. Candidates should be suitably qualified, preferably Honours Graduates, should hold a teacher training qualification, and should have had experience in a Further Education College.

The salary payable will be on the scale £3,096 to £3,585, with placing appropriate to the person appointed. The Education Committee will provide housing in appropriate cases, if required.

Further particulars and forms of application can be obtained from the undersigned, to whom completed forms should be returned not later than 17th December, 1971.

Canvassing will disqualify.

H. R. Stewart
Director of Education

Education Offices,
Rind House,
WICK, CAITHNESS.

Solihull Education Committee
HAROLD CARTWRIGHT
GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL
Blossomfield Road, Solihull

Required for January, if possible, or later. The successful candidate will be expected to have a good knowledge of the school and its staff.

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT
MULTIMEDIA (men or women). New scale 4 for academic purposes. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Solihull Education Committee, 100, The Quadrant, Stoke-on-Trent, ST4 6LJ, to whom they should be sent not later than 15th December, 1971.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
Borough of Middleton
SENIOR ASSISTANT ENGINEER

Applications are invited from men or women for the above post. The successful candidate will be expected to have a good knowledge of the borough and its staff.

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Director of Education

Education Offices,
Rind House,
WICK, CAITHNESS.

Management
training with Naafi

NAAFI, the £90m trading organisation, serving H.M. Forces at home and overseas, wish to appoint a number of management trainees.

Applicants should be at least 22 years of age and educated to degree standard. Some experience in the retail, catering and/or warehousing distribution fields would be advantageous. Successful candidates will undertake a planned training programme covering all aspects of the Corporation's diverse operations. Mobility is an essential feature of the programme and a pre-requisite for district management appointment.

Please write, in confidence, giving age, present salary and brief details of education/experience, to:

Manager, Personnel Recruitment,
Naafi

Imperial Court, Kensington Lane,
London SE 11.

A well known
Shirt Company

Require Cutting Room Manager
for its modern factory in the West Country.

The successful applicant will control and plan the operation of a large Cutting Room and must have experience of the manufacture of high quality shirts. Age is immaterial for the man with a proven record of high managerial skill in this field.

Salary will be commensurate with the importance of the position, to be settled by negotiation. Removal expenses, etc., will be paid.

Apply to: WP 99 THE GUARDIAN
21 John Street, London W.C.1

SHIRTS

A capable man required to take charge of Pattern Grading/Cutting and Rating Department. Experience in Lay Planning using Lay Maker equipment is essential. Only persons fully conversant with modern Cutting Room techniques will be considered.

This is an important staff position carrying an excellent salary.

First class Pension Scheme.

Apply in confidence giving full details of experience to:

The Company Secretary,
J. H. BUCKINGHAM & CO. LTD.,
112 Ingram Street, Glasgow, G1 1EU.

SITUATIONS

MANAGERS & EXECUTIVES

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY

Applications are invited for the post of
Chief Clerk for the North-west Regional
Offices of the Open University

on a salary scale of £1,038 p.a., rising by annual increments to £1,704 (with additional allowance of £108 p.a. for graduates).

For further particulars and an application form apply to the Regional Director, The Open University, 2 Dean's Court, Crown Square, Manchester M3 3BA.

WORKS ADMINISTRATION

We are a rapidly expanding Manufacturers Company in the Furniture Industry, producing a nationally known product, with an annual turnover exceeding £1,000,000. We require an active and energetic individual to take over management of our factory Works Manager in the area of Factory Administration with particular reference to the Establishment of Production Planning and Materials Control. Minimum age is 25 and experience on the problems of this industry is desirable. Proof of factory management experience and training will be required. This new appointment offers excellent prospects. An attractive salary, and conditions will be negotiated.

Location North-west. Apply in writing with full details to:

The Company Secretary,
WM 26, The Guardian, 184 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

THEATRE

THEATRE notices applications for the post of
ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

Experience in a responsible position in the theatre is desirable. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the theatre, including the management of the theatre's finances, the booking of the theatre, the management of the theatre's staff, and the management of the theatre's premises.

Further particulars and forms of application can be obtained from the undersigned, to whom completed forms should be returned not later than 17th December, 1971.

Canvassing will disqualify.

H. R. Stewart
Director of Education

Education Offices,
Rind House,
WICK, CAITHNESS.

BANK MANAGER

required to manage and control a new branch in Manchester. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the branch, including the management of the branch's finances, the booking of the branch, the management of the branch's staff, and the management of the branch's premises.

Further particulars and forms of application can be obtained from the undersigned, to whom completed forms should be returned not later than 17th December, 1971.

Canvassing will disqualify.

H. R. Stewart
Director of Education

Education Offices,
Rind House,
WICK, CAITHNESS.

PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS

BRITISH STEEL CORPORATION
CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERING DIVISION

require a
FINANCIAL ACCOUNTANT

We require a young qualified Accountant to assume full responsibility for the Financial Accounting function of the Redpath Pearson Division. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the division's finances, the booking of the division, the management of the division's staff, and the management of the division's premises.

Further particulars and forms of application can be obtained from the undersigned, to whom completed forms should be returned not later than 17th December, 1971.

Canvassing will disqualify.

H. R. Stewart
Director of Education

Education Offices,
Rind House,
WICK, CAITHNESS.

ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY

Enthusiastic Girl Wanted
to SCHEDULE & CHASE PROOFS

for a new magazine. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the magazine's finances, the booking of the magazine, the management of the magazine's staff, and the management of the magazine's premises.

Further particulars and forms of application can be obtained from the undersigned, to whom completed forms should be returned not later than 17th December, 1971.

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H. R. Stewart
Director of Education

Education Offices,
Rind House,
WICK, CAITHNESS.

